



A P P E N D I X

TO THE

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JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from p. 549.

*The next Speech I shall give you in
the Debate begun in your last, is
the Substance of what was said by
T. Potitius, as follows.*

Mr. President,

S I R,



AM really astonished,
Sir, when I consider
how inconsistent some
gentlemen are, when
they argue for a num-
ber of land forces to
be kept in the pay of the publick in
time of peace, and when they argue
for a number of seamen to be kept
in the pay of the publick in time of
peace. When the question before
us is about the number of land
forces to be kept up in time of
peace, they never once think of the
vast number of brave landmen we
have, and, I hope, always shall have
in this island: These are with them

T— P—.

Appendix, 1751.

upon that occasion of no account,
with regard to the strength or power
of the nation, which they then say,
consists only in the number of men
we have in actual pay, and subject
to the slavish rules of military law;
A and when any one proposes a dimi-
nution of the number, they exclaim,
What! will you weaken the hands
of the government? Will you dis-
miss those men upon whom alone
you can depend for your protection?
But when the question comes about
the number of seamen to be kept in
publick pay, they then tell you,
that the maritime power, or strength
of this nation, does not depend up-
on the number of seamen you have
in the actual pay of the publick,
but upon the numbers that belong to
the wide extended British dominions,
tho' many of them are at all times
disperfed over the whole face of the
globe: These you may reduce, these
you may dismiss at pleasure, without
exposing yourselves to any danger.

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From this way of arguing, Sir, would not an ignorant stranger conclude, that the government has no power over the landmen of this island, even in the case of an invasion, or that a man might learn to be a compleat sailor in a few days, A but could not learn to be a compleat soldier in a few years? One of these conclusions an ignorant stranger would certainly draw; and yet with respect to both, we know, that the case is directly the reverse. Upon any threatened invasion his majesty has as much power over the landmen, that is to say, the militia, so far as relates to the proper use to be made of them, as he has over the seamen, nay, more, because the landmen are always at home, but great numbers of our seamen are at all times abroad; and do not we all know, C that to make a compleat seaman requires several years service at sea, and early in life too? Whereas the most ignorant landman may learn all the business of a common soldier in a few days: I mean, all the fighting D business; for as to all the punctilio's of a review, I shall grant, it may require some months before he can go thro' them with dexterity.

I am sorry to say it, Sir, but from the care we have taken to keep a great number of land forces in continual pay, and the little concern we have shewn for keeping any great number of seamen in continual pay, E it really seems to me, as if our government had been of late years more afraid of its domestick than of its foreign enemies; and this suspicion is strongly confirmed by the little care that has been taken of the militia, and particularly by the refusal of that useful regulation so often proposed, for giving our soldiers a right, in time of peace, to demand their discharge after so many years service. If this regulation had been established, when we first began to keep up a numerous land army, G we should before this time have had

a great number, not only of brave landmen, but of disciplined soldiers; and the denying of this right to a poor soldier, furnishes too solid a ground for supposing, that our ministers are resolved not to depend for their security upon the affections of the people in general, but upon the obedience of those they keep under a slavish subjection to military law. I appeal to every gentleman that will reflect but a very little, if this consequence may not be most naturally drawn from our late conduct. God B forbid it should ever, under our present illustrious family, be drawn by the people in general; for if it should, an invading army that came not to conquer the people, but to redress their grievances, would meet with little, if any resistance from the people; and I believe, nay, I hope, C that no English army will ever be zealous for the support of a government that is hated or despised by all the rest of their countrymen. This our ministers, if they are faithful servants to their master, will seriously consider; and if they do, they will alter their conduct: They will lessen the expence we are put to by keeping up numerous standing armies in time of peace, and concur in some scheme or other for restoring military discipline to the people in general. E By this means we may have soldiers enough always at command, but it is impossible for us to have seamen enough always at command, without keeping a great number in the pay and in actual service of the publick, F in time of peace as well as of war.

The reason of this difference, Sir, is very plain: A man may not only learn but practise the trade of a soldier, without departing from that business by which he is to earn his bread in time of peace; but no man can learn, and much less practise the trade of a seaman, without departing from every other sort of business by which he can earn his bread in time of peace; therefore in time of peace, especially

especially after it has continued for six or seven years, it is impossible for us to have any more seamen, than are necessary for the merchant and fishing service, besides those that have been continued in the pay and the actual service of the publick; A for even a thorough bred seaman, after he has been for six or seven years continually at land, becomes absolutely unfit for the sea service, and must be again for some time at sea, before he can do the duty of an able and expert sailor. From hence, B Sir, it is evident, that of two states naturally equal in number of inhabitants, if the one takes care to have all its people bred up to arms and military discipline, and the other trusts entirely to its standing armies, the first must have the superiority in military power; but of two states naturally equal in numbers of seamen, that state must acquire a superiority in maritime power, which keeps the greatest number of seamen always in the pay and the service of the publick, even tho' the other D should have a greater number of ships of war ready to put to sea. The Swiss furnish us with an example of the first of these cases; and I wish, that France may not soon furnish us with an example of the last; for tho' I believe, they E have not in America such a great number of seamen as we have, and consequently upon the whole are not naturally equal to us, yet I am afraid they have now naturally as many seamen in France as we have in Great-Britain; and these only can F serve for making or defending a sudden attack. And granting, as I have, that naturally they are not upon the whole equal to us in maritime power, yet in seven years they may make themselves superior, by keeping a much greater number of seamen in G the continual pay and service of the publick; for supposing, that we have 60,000 seamen employed in the merchant and fishing service, and the

French have but 50,000 employed in the same sort of service; yet, if they keep 20,000 seamen in the continual pay and service of the publick, and we keep but 8000, they will at the end of seven years be superior to us in maritime power; and whatever reflections the Hon. gentleman may throw out upon those that make it their business to provoke France to a rupture, I must tell him, that rather than see this at the end of a seven years peace, I should wish to see a war declared to-morrow; for we must not think, that France has given over the contest for maritime power; like the defeated bull so beautifully described by Virgil, they are by all means possible endeavouring to gather more strength, and

C Post, ubi collectum robur, viresque receptæ,

Signa movet, præcepisque oblitum fertur in hostem:

This, Sir, is the true reason why we should always keep up a large number of seamen, even in time of peace, and this reason is now stronger than ever it was heretofore. I wish as heartily as any gentleman in this house, to see our debts paid, or to see us in a way of paying them; but to allow France to get the superiority of us at sea, is not, I am sure, the way to pay them; for if that should ever happen, the nation, as well as its debts, will be annihilated. It is, in my opinion, ridiculous to think of their being ever payed by the dull method of economy alone: Some grand scheme, some curious project must be invented for that purpose by some happy genius, and carried vigorously into execution by a steady and faithful administration; otherwise, I may venture to foretel, that our debts will never be paid. Supposing the sinking fund were every half year to be duly and regularly applied to the payment of our debts, and that it now amounts to a million yearly, it would be above 40 years before our present debt

debt could be cleared. Is it possible to suppose, that this nation can continue for 40 years in such a profound peace, as not to have occasion for keeping any foreign troops in its pay, or for fitting out a squadron of observation? And supposing this possible, can we expect, that in the present general contention for trade and manufactures, our trade and manufactures can continue in their present flourishing condition, if they remain liable to all those duties and difficulties with which they are now incumbered? If they should come to diminish, if our foreign exports should be reduced to little or nothing, which is far from being impossible, farewell, Sir, to your sinking fund; for as it now arises from the surplusses, it would soon be eat up by the deficiencies of your other funds.

At the same time, Sir, I am far from discommending œconomy; let us always make as much use of it as possible: But let us apply it to those articles of expence, which may be lessened without danger. To apply it to our navy is risking our very being. Shall we reduce the number of our seamen in order to pay foreign subsidies, useless land armies, and unmerited pensions and salaries? This is like a gentleman's starving his children, in order to squander the money in feeding his hawks and his hounds. The Hon. gentleman says we may save 80,000*l.* by the reduction proposed: I believe, there is not a gentleman in the house but can tell him, how he may save twice that sum yearly without the least diminution either of our military or maritime power, and with a very great addition to our character for wisdom. It is by such a saving that we should think of paying our debts: It is by such a saving that we should think of enabling ourselves to support a new war; and not by such a saving as will render the next war the infallible æra of our ruin. Let us but preserve our superiority at sea,

and we may boldly enter into it as soon as our honour calls upon us to do so. With a land-tax at 4*s.* in the pound, the usual malt-tax, and the sinking fund, we have still a revenue of above 3,500,000*l.* unmortgaged, and with that revenue rightly managed, we may carry on any war we can be engaged in, with hopes of success, and without borrowing a shilling, provided we keep no useless armies at home, nor engage in any land war upon the continent of Europe. But I fear, this nation will not soon have the good fortune to find itself engaged in a sea war, without being at the same time involved in a land war upon the continent of Europe; and such a war, I shall admit, that we are not now able to support in the manner we have formerly done, nor will the utmost œconomy in time of peace enable us to do so. We should therefore now at last begin to think of confining ourselves to our own defence, and for this purpose the best, indeed, the only method we can take, is to promote, or rather restore military discipline among our people in general, and to preserve, if not to increase, the number of our seamen, by keeping a sufficient number of them always in the pay and the service of the publick.

I was surprised to hear the Hon. gentleman say, that we could not prevent the necessity of pressing, even by keeping 20,000 seamen in pay in time of peace, because upon the breaking out of a war we should want 20,000 seamen from the merchant-service. I say, Sir, I was surprised to hear this, considering it had been so fully explained by my Hon. friend who spoke sometime before him, that in such a case we should want but 10,000 seamen from the merchant-service, and that these they could safely supply by taking landmen on board, which would prevent their being under a necessity to raise the wages of the seamen that

that remained in their service. Surely, three fourths expert seamen, and one fourth landmen, would be sufficient for our ships of war, and the same proportion would do for most of the ships in the merchant-service, especially as in time of war they generally sail with more men than in time of peace. Thus I think, Sir, there is a great probability, that if we kept 20,000 expert seamen always in pay, we should never have occasion for pressing, and what adds to this probability is, that we could never be in a hurry for any additional number; for with 20,000 seamen ready at command, and such volunteer seamen and landmen as would presently enter, we might supply as many ships of force, as we could well have occasion for at the first breaking out of a war, and then by degrees increase the number, as we found it convenient or necessary. And as there would be always seamen enough both for the government's and the merchants service, there would be no occasion for turning men over from one ship to another against their inclination, which would be a great encouragement for their listing in the service of the government.

Upon the whole, Sir, to reduce our marine in order to enable us to keep up numerous land armies, and to purchase foreign auxiliaries, appears to me to be such a preposterous sort of conduct in an island, that I cannot agree to it. At least I cannot agree to it, until it has been fully and clearly proved, that the keeping up of these land armies, and the purchasing of these auxiliaries, are absolutely necessary for our immediate safety; consequently, I must think, that the consideration of this article of expence should be put off till the other two have been settled; therefore, tho' I am very little master of order, I believe, I may venture to move, and I do move, Sir, That you now leave the chair.

The next that spoke was Cn. Fulvius, whose Speech was to this Effect.

Mr. President,

S I R,

I WILL admit, that the Hon. gentleman has fairly enough stated the method of arguing with regard to our land soldiers and our seamen; but I am astonished how he can be astonished at that method of arguing, if he ever considered the present state of our militia, or the power which the government has over them, or any other landmen in this island. As to those landmen that are not listed in the militia, I know of no power the king has over them at all, even upon the event of an invasion: As long as they find one to serve in their stead in the militia, his majesty cannot compel them either to provide themselves with arms, or to breed themselves up to military discipline. Then as to the militia, no man who can find one to serve for him, is obliged to serve in person; from whence it of course happens, that they consist of the lowest and meanest of the people, with respect to their courage, I believe, as well as in every other respect: Even their officers generally are but low tradesmen; because no man can be compelled to accept of a commission in the militia: With regard to their discipline, there can be but one general county muster in a year, which is not to last, I may say, above two days, for the men must not be kept above four days from their habitation; and there can be but four particular musters in a year, and each to continue not above two days at most, which, I believe, the Hon. gentleman will allow not to be sufficient for making a man master even of the fighting business of a soldier. And lastly, as to the service of the militia, they cannot be drawn out of their county: The lord lieutenant may

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may conduct and employ them, within the place for which he is commissioned; but he has no power either to conduct or employ them where he has no commission.

This, Sir, is the present state of our military power, so far as it relates to those landmen that do not belong to our regular army; and consequently, if we had no regular army, I believe, every gentleman will grant, that we should have no military power at all, at least not such a military power as would be sufficient to defend us against an invasion, or even against a rebellion; for those that rebel against an established government, always consist of some of the boldest and most desperate of the people. The last rebellion shewed us, that if it had not been for the conduct and animating presence of that brave prince, who is now at the head of our army, and long may he continue to be so, the rebels would probably have been more than a match even for our regular troops. I shall readily agree with the Hon. gentleman, that we have a great many brave landmen in the kingdom; but they are not of the militia, nor are they under the king's command, even against an invasion or rebellion. However, it is with pleasure I recollect, that so many of them voluntarily offered his majesty their service during the last rebellion: They were personally brave, as brave, I believe, as any men in the world; but, alas! there was hardly one of them that knew how to do his duty in a squadron or battalion, and consequently they must have fallen into confusion as soon as they engaged in action, had they met with an enemy that not only knew how, but could have taken the proper advantage of their want of discipline; for the great advantage of a regular well disciplined army is, that the general may change his disposition in a moment, without danger of his troops falling into confusion.

As to any scheme for rendering the militia useful, I do not remember, Sir, that I ever heard of one, but what upon examination appeared to be impracticable. If I had, I am sure, I should most heartily have concurred in its establishment. But indeed, I believe, the thing to be impossible. To render all your landmen, or even your militia, equal to regular troops, you must give the crown such a power over the persons of men, as the people would think inconsistent with their liberties: The very attempt would raise a more general clamour without doors, and a more violent opposition within, than was ever raised against the excise scheme or the convention. As to the Swiss, Sir, we know how they come to have such a good militia: They have always a great number of regiments in foreign service, and their soldiers, when they have got a little plunder, or have saved a little money, obtain their discharge, and settle at home, by which means they have always their country full, not only of disciplined, but of veteran soldiers. This, Sir, is almost their only traffick, the only means they have of bringing money into their country; but, thank God! we have no occasion for carrying on such a traffick, and no gentleman, I believe, will advise us to begin it. I am therefore of opinion, that it will be always necessary for us to keep up a small number of regular troops, not only for our defence against a sudden attack, but as a foundation to build on when we have occasion for raising an army. And as to that of giving soldiers a right to demand their discharge after any number of years service, it was so clearly shewn, when the proposition was made, that it would put an end to all discipline in the army, that the house, by a very great majority, rejected the proposition, rightly judging, that it would be better to have no army at all, than an army without discipline.

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And this we ought to be the more confirmed in, as experience in the last war shewed us, that a slackness of discipline in time of peace renders troops unfit for performing their duty in time of war. No troops ever behaved better than the Dutch A troops did in queen Anne's war, because they had been under the direction of king William, during the preceding peace. But during the last peace their discipline was neglected, and accordingly, their behaviour in the last war was but very B indifferent.

In short, Sir, tho' we have a great many brave landmen in the kingdom, yet as the trade of a soldier is not their profession, as none of them live by it, except those in our army, it will be impossible to make them C learn it, much less practise it, unless you should restore your military tenures; therefore we can never properly be said to have any military power, but that which consists in the troops that are kept in the pay and service of the government. D Whereas, with respect to our seamen, seafaring is their trade, it is the trade they live by, therefore they must learn it, and without practising it, they cannot live by it; consequently, whether they be in the immediate pay and service of the go- E vernment, or no, they may be justly said to constitute our maritime power, because the government may, upon all occasions, either by premiums or pressing, have as many of them as it stands in need of.

I hope, gentlemen will now see, F Sir, very good reason for our arguing upon any question relating to the number of troops to be kept in publick pay, in a very different manner from what we do upon any question relating to the number of seamen to be kept in publick pay; G and as to France, or any other nation's getting a superiority in maritime power, by keeping a greater number of seamen in publick pay

than we do, I hope our ministers will take care of it: They know best what numbers of seamen are kept in publick pay by other nations; and when they hear, that any rival nation has increased the number of seamen in the pay of their government, I am persuaded, they will immediately advise his majesty to take an additional number into his pay, which he may do, when necessity requires, notwithstanding any previous resolution of parliament.

I am very unwilling, Sir, to depreciate the power, especially the maritime power of this nation; but I am very much afraid, that if we engaged by ourselves alone even in a sea war against France, we should at last find ourselves over-matched, especially as France would probably be assisted by Spain, and, perhaps, by some other states in Europe: This, at least, I am sure of, that we could not support such a war with so small a revenue as 3,500,000*l.* which is the utmost we can well raise yearly, without borrowing; and some part of that, surely, we should be obliged to employ at home, in providing for our defence at land as well as by sea. For supporting such a war therefore, we should certainly be obliged to borrow large sums E yearly, but the difficulty would be where we could get people to lend; for if we were generally thought to be over-matched even at sea, no man would lend us money upon publick credit, because by the issue of such a war the nation would, without all doubt, be undone. For this reason, Sir, had I the honour to be his majesty's chief minister, I should never advise him to enter into a war with France, without a very powerful confederacy upon the continent. It was by this means that we brought France to the very brink of perdition in queen Anne's reign, from which they were saved by the scandalous treaty of Utrecht. It was by the weakness of our confederacy

in the last war, or rather by the lukewarmness of some of our confederates, to call it by no worse a name, that we were so unsuccessful at land. However, by the opposition we made at land, the French had their hands so full, that they were unable to take care of the increase, or indeed of the preservation of their marine; and notwithstanding their success at land, our successes at sea made them glad to accept of reasonable terms of peace, without adding one inch of ground to their dominion, in recompence for the vast charge they had been at in the support of that war, and the risk they had run of being ruined by its event. I say, risk, Sir, for if the king of Prussia had not moved to their assistance in the year 1744, or had been unsuccessful in the war he for that end recommended, the French, I believe, would have been forced to yield up some part of the territories they were possessed of at the beginning of the war.

We have not for ages past, Sir, had any experience of a war carried on by this nation alone against France: What would be its issue therefore, God only knows; for no man can so much as divine. But we have had lately repeated experience of a war carried on by this nation in conjunction with a confederacy against France; and from that experience we have reason to judge favourably, and to hope for the best, from the event of any such future war. Surely, then, the wisest measure we can pursue, is to cultivate an alliance and friendship with those states, that have reason to be jealous of the power of France as well as this nation. Is there any state in Europe more proper for this purpose than the German empire? Whilst that powerful body is united, and in alliance with us, we may rest secure, that France will never give us any cause of quarrel. Consequently, is it not our interest to cultivate a friendship with the German empire,

and to contribute all we can towards the preservation of an union amongst the several members thereof? Can the saving of 50, or even 100,000l. a year, be put in the balance with this? Do not we know, that France is every day, by negotiations, by presents, by the tender of pensions, endeavouring to sow division among the members of that powerful body? And shall we be at no pains or expence to preserve their concord?

The Hon. gentleman talked, Sir, of the difficulty of our paying our debts: I shall grant it is difficult; but I will be bold to say, that this is the only method by which we can be enabled to pay our debts; for if concord and unanimity be preserved among the several princes of the German empire, the tranquillity we now so happily enjoy, may probably continue for at least 40 years to come; and the Hon. gentleman has himself allowed, that our debts may be all cleared before that time, or very soon after; but as the natural interest of money will be gradually diminished by our annual payments, and by the rise of the price of lands, I am persuaded, that our debts may be all paid long before that time, by means of the sinking fund alone, without any extraordinary scheme for that purpose; for such schemes, I confess, I am not fond of; because within the memory of many of us, the nation smarted severely by such an experiment.

But now, Sir, suppose we should be so unwisely penurious, as to put ourselves to no expence about any foreign measures: And suppose, as an Hon. friend of mine has already said, that we should reduce one half, or even the whole of our army; what could either of these have to do with the present question? Could both furnish us with a tolerable reason for putting ourselves to the expence of keeping more seamen in pay than we have occasion for, and more than is kept in pay by any of

our rivals for maritime power? Could we justify such an unnecessary expence in our present circumstances? Therefore what we may do with respect to either of these articles, can be no reason for putting off the consideration or the determination of the present; and surely, it will be granted, that we ought to provide for some number of seamen. Can any gentleman say, he is not now as fully prepared for determining this question, as he can be at any future time in this session? And what chiefly determines me, and ought, I think, to determine every gentleman to be for the lesser number, is, that his majesty may increase the number the moment he finds it necessary.

As to the provision made last year, Sir, for the coast of Africa, and the coasts of Nova Scotia, the Hon. gentleman who spoke first against the number of seamen now proposed, may move for an inquiry into it whenever he pleases; for it will appear, that both were sufficiently provided for. There are two men of war now upon the coast of Africa, at least they are there, if they have pursued their orders; and all parts of America, particularly Nova Scotia, were sufficiently provided with station ships or sloops. But this, like the other two questions I have mentioned, has nothing to do with the present question; therefore, I hope, Sir, it will be put, before the house agrees to your leaving the chair.

The last Speech I shall give you in this Debate, was that made by T. Sempronius Gracchus, which was in Substance thus.

Mr. President,

S I R,

IT may be easily determined which is the weak side of the question now before us, from what was said in favour of it by the Hon. gentleman over-against me upon the floor,

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who spoke some time ago; for he usually speaks with more ability, and with more candour, than he did upon this occasion. As to his ability, I really do not know what he means by 8000 seamen being sufficient for all necessary services: In time of peace, and when there are no pirates at sea, I know of no immediate services that are necessary. As to any such services, we should have no occasion for keeping one ship in commission, or one seaman in pay, except those under-officers that are kept for cleaning and taking care of the ships. This cannot therefore be the reason for our keeping any seamen in pay in time of peace: The true reason is, that in case of a rupture, or any sudden danger, we may be able to send a sufficient squadron to sea without distressing our trade; and will he say, will any gentleman say, that 8000 seamen are sufficient for this purpose, especially as I find it is proposed to have one half of them always abroad? Sir, no man can say, that 10,000 is sufficient; and for this reason I did not approve of the reduction made last year. Then as to his candour, I must beg pardon to say, it was not altogether so candid in him to charge this side of the house with a design to foment a quarrel with France, or with any power whatsoever: We never gave the least cause for charging us with any such design; but we have often declared, and I suspect, we may often again have occasion to declare, that we are against preserving peace by base and mean submissions, because we know it will not do: Experience in a late long administration has clearly shewn, that it will not do; for in publick as well as private life, the only way to prevent a second insult, is to resent the first with spirit.

Now, Sir, with regard to what was said by the Hon. gentleman who spoke last, I shall grant, that by the present regulation of the militia, it

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can never be of any real service : I believe, it was not designed to be so, when it was first established ; because our court had then a design to render the keeping up of a standing army necessary ; and accordingly, the foundation was laid in that very reign, upon which our present dangerous fabrick has by degrees been erected ; but I should be sorry to think, that we had no military power except that which consists in the troops we keep in pay ; and I was glad to find, that what the Hon. B gentleman said of the late rebel army, overturned the whole of his doctrine upon this head ; for I hope, they were not the only brave men in the island : I hope, there is not a gentleman, a yeoman, or a farmer in the kingdom, but what are as brave, and as apt to learn the fighting business of a soldier, as they were ; and if they were like to have been an over-match for our regular troops, ought we not to conclude, that an army newly raised, and consisting of our young gentlemen, yeomen, and farmers, would be an over-match for any regular troops that can be brought against us ? We have still, thank God ! the same commander, that was then at the head of our regular troops ; and I am persuaded, he would shew the same courage and conduct at the head of a volunteer, which he then shewed at the head of a mercenary army. The former might not, perhaps, be so ductile, but I am convinced, they would be as brave, and as alert, in the execution of every order that tended towards defeating the enemy. We know, Sir, that in time of real danger his majesty is not to trust to the militia : He may then issue commissions for raising as many regiments as he pleases, and every volunteer that lifts in those regiments, is as much subject to martial law as any soldier in our regular army : If we were threatened with an invasion from France, I am persuaded, his

majesty, who possesses the hearts and affections of his people, might, in a very few days, by this method, raise as great an army as he pleased, of as brave men as any that were in the late rebel army ; and nothing can ever prevent this but the government's being hated by the people, or the people's trusting till it is too late to the regular troops ; both which may prove to be the effect of our keeping too great a number of the latter in continual pay.

B I shall admit, Sir, that if an army of new-raised volunteers, were to engage against an army of regular troops long inured to discipline, and both were to stand at a distance to fire at each other, the latter would probably get the victory, because they could fire faster and more regularly ; but this is rather patience than courage ; and a general, who could depend upon the personal courage and vigour of his men, would certainly not chuse this method of fighting. He would lead them presently on to the attack ; and when armies come to pell-mell fighting, I believe, volunteers will generally have the advantage. Therefore, I shall always think, that our military power depends upon the numbers of brave men we have in the kingdom, whether they be in the pay of the government or no ; and our keeping a great number in pay, and neglecting or rather preventing the discipline of all the rest, will diminish instead of increasing our military power ; but it is not so with regard to our seamen ; for no bravery can make an expert seaman. A brave man may in two or three months be made not only a brave but disciplined soldier ; and by a very little practice he may afterwards preserve his discipline, without interfering with any other employment. But it will require at least two or three years to make a brave man an expert sailor, and to continue so, he must be in almost a continual practice, so

so that he can follow no other employment; therefore our maritime power must be more or less, according to the number of seamen we keep in continual pay and service. Those in the merchant and fishing service add, 'tis true, to our maritime power, because we can make use of them when necessity requires; but as no more can be maintained by, than are absolutely necessary for that service, we should avoid being reduced to that necessity as much as possible.

Now, Sir, as the Hon. gentleman's argument, or, if he pleases, his different manner of arguing upon the two questions relating to our regular troops and our seamen, is founded entirely upon the supposition, that we have no military power, but what consists in our regular troops; and as I have shewn, that our military power will rather be diminished than increased by keeping a great number of such in our pay, I think, the argument he has made use of, or the reason of the difference which he was at so much pains to establish, will entirely vanish; but supposing that our men must be disciplined as well as brave, in order to constitute a part of our military power; for, I hope, he will not say, that a man's receiving pay adds either to his courage or his discipline: I say, supposing this, must it not be granted, that it is the duty of our ministers to approve of every method, that may contribute towards the increasing the number of disciplined men in the kingdom? How then can they be justified, for having refused to give our soldiers a right to demand their discharge, after a certain number of years? For it must be allowed, that this would have very much increased the number of disciplined men in the kingdom. The Hon. gentleman says, it was proved to the satisfaction of the majority, that this would have put an end to all discipline in our army. How

a majority may be satisfied, I do not know: In this respect ministers, I believe, must have some knack, which I am quite ignorant of; for, I am sure, I was far from being satisfied upon that occasion; nor can I yet see how any man could be satisfied, that knows any thing of the French or Swiss service. Their troops are certainly as well disciplined as ours; and yet in France a foldier has a right, in time of peace, to his discharge, after six years service; and in the Swiss service, their foldiers generally contract for a certain number of years, after which they may return home if they please, which is the true cause of that country's being always full of disciplined foldiers.

I know, Sir, the Hon. gentleman will say, that when soldiers are out of the service, they are no longer at the government's command. For this very reason, Sir, I wish we had more of them. They will always be at the command of a just and wise government, when there is an apparent necessity for their service; but they will be a terror to a weak or oppressive government; and it is for this reason, I believe, that ministers chuse to have as few of them as possible in the kingdom. For the same reason I am for increasing their number, by all the methods we can contrive; and I am the more sanguine against what is now proposed, as it seems to be introductory of a new system of government, which is to put no longer any trust in our maritime power, but for the future put our whole trust in foreign auxiliaries, and a numerous mercenary army engaged for life to be the slaves of military law. This system is not, I am very sure, an English system: It is a system inconsistent with a free government: It is a system inconsistent with our situation as an island; and I am not for trusting any thing to ministers that but seem to adopt such

such a system. Do not tell me of services, necessary or unnecessary ; or of the number of seamen kept in publick pay by any of our rivals : It is a body of brave seamen kept always on foot for our defence, and for preventing our being ever forced to A distress our trade, that the nation wants ; and if the parliament should think fit to grant 20,000 for this purpose, I would gladly see any minister dare to reduce their number. But as to what number of seamen may now be in the pay of some B of our rivals, particularly France, has any minister, has any gentleman, taken upon him to say, that the French government has not now 8000 in their pay ? And suppose a minister should from certain knowledge declare this, is there not a C material difference between France and this kingdom ? Their seamen are all registered, and must answer when called ; the government always knows where they are, and will not allow them to go upon a long voyage, when they suspect they D may soon have occasion for their service. Here it is quite otherwise, in every one of these respects : Most of our seamen in the merchant-service may be abroad, when we have occasion for them ; and as to those that may be at home, E our government, by its late treatment of our seamen, seems to have taken care, that they shall never be at its call, without being pressed into the service.

I come now, Sir, to our foreign nonsense, which the Hon. gentleman F was pleased to prepare us for, by insinuating, that by ourselves alone, we should not now be able to carry on even a naval war against France. God forbid, Sir, the nation should think so ; for a very eminent and ancient poet has justly observed of G those he mentions, that they conquered because they thought they could conquer ; but says the Hon. gentleman, you have no experience

of what you may be able to do, when engaged alone in a war against France ; whereas you have repeated experience of what you may be able to do, when engaged in such a war in conjunction with a powerful confederacy upon the continent ; and upon this occasion he took care to follow the modern fashion of falling foul upon the treaty of Utrecht ; but I will be so unfashionable as to justify that treaty, by saying, that a peace was then become absolutely necessary, not only on account of the distressed circumstances this nation was reduced to, but because most of our allies began to be cool in the prosecution of the war, after Charles, our king of Spain, was chosen emperor, and C I believe, would have declared against us, if we had persisted in our design to establish him upon the throne of Spain : I will go farther, Sir : I will be so paradoxical as to say, that if there was any thing bad in that treaty, it was not owing D to those that made it, but to those that opposed it ; for if our allies had all at first joined with us in the treaty, and no party at home had set themselves up against it, we might have obtained better terms both for ourselves and our allies ; but when we fell out among ourselves, it was impossible for our ministers to prevent France from taking advantage of our discord, and I wonder she did not make a greater advantage of it, especially considering her success in the last campaign of that war.

But to return to our experience, Sir ; were not we in K. Charles II^d's reign, I mean in the years 1664 and 1665, engaged by ourselves alone, in a naval war against the combined powers of France and Holland ? And if that pensionary parliament, as it was called in derision, had been as liberal to their sovereign, as many parliaments have been since, we should have beat both

both these maritime powers out of the ocean. Then with regard to our experience of being engaged, in conjunction with a confederacy upon the continent, in a war against France; our present distressed circumstances shew, how fatal that experience has been to us. May we not from thence learn, that in such a war we must be the dupes of our confederates, both in the prosecution of the war, and in concluding a peace? In the prosecution of the war, we must always be at the chief expence; and in concluding a peace, we must be so far from asking any thing for ourselves, that if we have made any conquest during the war, we must give it up, in order to procure them an advantageous peace. Therefore, if we take experience for our guide, we will certainly never engage again with a confederacy upon the continent, or desire their assistance, in any such war; and we have now, Sir, a yet stronger reason, which is our utter inability to pay for their assistance to carry on such a war. We must now resolve never to think of carrying on a war by land against France, whilst we are under our present load of debts; and should we ever be so happy as to get rid of that load, I hope, experience will convince us, that in a land war upon the continent of Europe, France will always have a great advantage against us, because they can carry it on at a much cheaper rate than we can; whereas in a sea war, we have the same advantage of the French; the evident consequence of which is, that all foreign alliances which tend to engage us as principals in a land war, must be pernicious to this nation, and are quite unnecessary, because by giving now and then a little assistance, we may obtain all the advantages for our commerce which we can desire.

As to the happy æra of our getting quite free of debt, Sir, I wish I could have as certain a prospect of it, as the Hon. gentleman who spoke last pretends to have; but if we are to set up for preserving the internal quiet of Germany by subsidies in time of peace, and to engage in war when it happens to be disturbed, I am very sure, we shall never be able to pay our debts. And with respect to the project now pretended, of getting a king of the Romans chosen, if it could secure the peace of Germany, which I am far from being assured of, I think, we have taken the worst method that could be thought of for that purpose: By granting an annual subsidy, or more properly a yearly tribute, to the elector of Bavaria, we shall make every one of the electors expect the like; and when they have got us saddled with a yearly tribute to each,

they will certainly put off the election as long as possible, that is, during the present emperor's life; because they must expect, that as soon as the election is over, their tribute will cease: This will therefore defeat, instead of promoting the end pretended; and consequently, I must think, that if we had found it necessary for us to purchase the accomplishment of this end, we should have stipulated, that the tributes we were to pay, were not to begin till the next quarter-day after the election of a king of the Romans. When I consider this affair, Sir, it puts an end to my wonder at the opposition made to the reduction of the interest payable upon our publick funds. If the people had thought, that the saving would be applied to the publick benefit, they would have cheerfully agreed to it; but they suspected, that it would only furnish a new fund for squandering, and their suspicions are now justified; for we have taken the money out of the pockets of our widows and orphans, in order to fill the pockets of German princes; and, in my opinion, without any necessity, or any solid view of advantage: Subsidies or tributes in time of war must be granted to these princes, if we ever engage in another land war against France, because we cannot carry on such a war without them, and they cannot put their troops in motion without a subsidy; but in time of peace, these subsidies can answer no good purpose whatever; because experience has shewn, that we cannot thereby secure their assistance, or even their neutrality, in time of war.

But now, Sir, suppose, that we could by these tributes secure the internal peace of Germany for 40 years to come, can any gentleman, who considers the insults we are daily meeting with, flatter himself with the hopes of our continuing in peace for 40 years, unless we are to sacrifice our trade, as well as our honour, to the preservation of peace? And even this, with respect to the payment of our debts, would be in vain; for if we lose our trade, an eternal peace would not enable us to pay our debts. Can any one say, Sir, that we are now in less danger of a rupture, than we were two years ago? Are we not now actually in a state of war with the French in Nova Scotia? I say, with the French, Sir; for their Indians are mixt with and conducted by Frenchmen; and an Hon. gentleman that was there, has informed us, that the prisoners they take are carried to Cape-Breton, and that we are so mean as to admit of an exchange of prisoners. Are not the French now erecting a fort within the limits of New-England? Suppose we should submit to this,

this, are we sure, that our brave countrymen of that province will submit to this incroachment on their frontier? Are not the French now amusing us with orders for an evacuation of the neutral islands in the West-Indies, and yet at the same time planting and fortifying those islands every day more and more? Are they not now extending their trade, and building new forts upon the coast of Africa? Have they not built one lately at Anamaboe? And to crown all, Sir, do not we continue to allow them to improve and fortify the port of Dunkirk, notwithstanding the motion last session against it? But the French are not the only people that insult us: The Spaniards, whilst they are negotiating, and even concluding unmeaning treaties with us, continue to seize our ships, and to destroy our lawful trade in America. Did not the very last ships from thence bring us an account of two new seizures made by them? In such circumstances, Sir, is it proper, is it prudent for us to diminish the number of our seamen upon any account whatsoever?

Sir, as I have already shewn, that the true reason for our keeping up a body of seamen in time of peace, is to prevent our being forced to distress our trade upon any rupture; and as I am sure, that we can never spare to keep up too great a number of seamen in time of peace, I must think my Hon. friend was in the right, to move for your leaving the chair; because this article of publick expence, which is usually the first, ought, I think, to be the last provided for by parliament. We shall then see, what sum of money the house thinks can be raised within the year: We shall see what other services may be thought absolutely necessary; and the whole residue, be it never so large, ought to be applied towards keeping in pay a body of brave and expert seamen for the ensuing year. For this reason I second my Hon. friend's motion; and when another Hon. friend of mine thinks proper to move for an inquiry into our last year's conduct upon the coast of Africa, and that of Nova Scotia, he may depend upon me for the same favour; for the Hon. gentleman who spoke last, in a manner confessed, that there were no men of war upon the coast of Africa, when he said, that two were failed thither, but could not say, that they were arrived, which is a proof of their having but lately failed; and another Hon. gentleman told us in this debate, that there were last year but three sloops upon the coast of Nova Scotia, when at the same time there were five French men of war there; which, I suppose, were sent thither, either to protect the ships employed in carrying warlike

stores to our enemies there, or to protect the ships they employ in fishing upon those coasts, contrary to the treaty of Utrecht. But I shall trouble you no more, Sir, upon this subject, until it comes properly before you.

[This JOURNAL to be continued in our Magazine for the Month of January, 1752.]

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Remainder of the Discourse concerning BEEs, &c. in a Letter from Arthur Dobbs, Esq; (See p. 562.)

OF this inward substance of the farina, diluted with water, after digestion, is formed the bouillée and jelly, which the bees discharge upwards by the mouth, into the cells, to nourish the young bees until they become nymphæ; whilst the husk or outer coat is discharged by the anus, and becomes the genuine wax.

I have frequently, when bees have been swarming, had them alight upon my hands and cloaths; and many, at different times, have discharged their fæces thereupon: This I have taken off, and found it of the consistence of warm wax, with the same glutinous adhering quality, not crumbling like the farina. I have also distinguished it by the smell to be wax; but it had a heavier, stronger smell, as it was fresh and warm from the bee.

What further confirmed me in this fact, was from my observation of the bees when working up their comb in a glass hive; where I have constantly seen (and must believe it impossible not to be observed by so accurate an observer as M. Reaumur) that several bees, soon after one another, have by hasty steps, walked along a comb then forming, for the length of 2 or 3 cells, bending their tails to the comb, and striking it with a wriggling motion from side to side, in a zig-zag way; which I was convinced was discharging their fæces, or the wax, against the border of the cells, as they ran along, and repeated it as long as they had any to discharge, and then quit it; which is the reason why the outward border of the cells is so thick and strong: And immediately afterwards, other bees came along the cells, and with their fore feet raised up the borders like paste, and thinning it, whilst other bees were ripping off with their teeth, and pruning away any irregular excrescences, so as to make the divisions of the cells vastly thinner than the borders or edges, which were always thick and strong, from the discharging the fæces or wax upon them.

M. Reaumur has very justly observed, that, besides the 3 transparent smooth eyes,

eyes, which the bee has placed in a triangle betwixt the antennæ on the top of its head, the bee has also on each side its head an eye, or rather a multitude of eyes, formed by a number of distinct lens's surrounded each with short hairs, which are confirmed to be eyes, both from Swammerdam, and his own experiments to determine it; and that, notwithstanding these lens's are lined with a dark opaque substance, yet they assist so much their vision, that when darkened by paint laid over them, the bees could not find their way to their hive, tho' at a small distance, but soared directly upwards; nor could they find their way, when the 3 smooth eyes were darkened.

But there is one observation, which I do not find he has made, which may have determined the garden bees to make almost all their cells imperfect hexagons. The observation is this; that these opaque eyes on each side of the head, consist of many lens's, each of which is a perfect hexagon; and the whole eye, when viewed in a microscope, appears exactly like a honeycomb: Now, as the eyes composed of these hexagonal lens's, are in full view to the other bees, does it not seem that Providence has directed them so as to be a pattern set before them, for the bees to follow in forming their combs? Is it not also reasonable to believe, from the disproportion of the convexity betwixt the three smooth transparent eyes, and the lens's of the dark rough eyes, that they are appointed for different purposes? Why may it not be thought that the lens's are great magnifiers, to view things nigh at hand, and by many reflexions to convey light into the dark hives, where light is still necessary; and that the 3 other eyes are to observe objects at a great distance, so as to conduct them abroad to fields at a distance, and back again to their hives?

I agree with M. Reaumur in the form and use of the fang or tromp of the working bee, and of the use of the mouth within the teeth of the bee; so that it does not suck, but laps or licks with its rough fang or tromp, like a dog. But I have never observed the bee nipping or breaking open the apices of flowers, to let out the farina, when it is not fully blown or open; but have often with pleasure observed the bee gathering the farina upon its fang, by licking it off the apices, and laying it upon the first pair of legs, which convey it to the second pair, and these lodge it upon the pallet of the third pair, with surprising briskness; so that, by the time the second pair has lodged it upon the third pair,

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the bee has gathered more, and lodged it on the fore legs; so that all are in constant motion.

From the curious observations made by M. Reaumur, upon the structure and behaviour of the queen or mother bee, the drone or male bee, and the working or mule bee, which is of neither sex; from the queen bee's being so exceeding prolifick, as to lay from 30 to 40,000 eggs of working bees in a season; besides the eggs of 800 male bees, and of 8 or 10 queen or mother bees; and from the coldness of the male bee, who so long resists the caresses of the queen or female bee; and also from the indefatigable labour and oeconomy of the working bee, to nourish the young bees, make up the combs, and lay in stores of farina and honey for winter; I think very good reasons may be given why the queen should have a seraglio of some hundreds of male bees; and why the working bee should destroy the males, when no longer necessary to impregnate the eggs of the mother bee.

It is evident, from the oeconomy of the garden bee, that Providence has appointed that they should share their store with mankind, by making them so industrious in every climate, as to provide, in tolerable seasons, a store of honey and wax, double of what is necessary for their subsistence during the winter, and of combs for the queen's laying her eggs in spring, before new work can be made. From the vast number of eggs which the queen lays in a season, it is absolutely necessary that she should have a great store of male sperm, to impregnate her eggs; and as the eggs are not sensibly large in her body for 6 months after her coition with the males, who die, or are killed, in August, and she does not begin to lay from that time till February or March; it is therefore necessary that she should have a great store of male sperm within her, to impregnate all the eggs she lays from that time, until June or July, when young drones or males are hatch'd, who are not designed for her use, but for the young queens, who go off with the swarms, or for the young queen who succeeds the old one in the old hive; since the drones are great feeders, and no workers, and are of no use, but to give a sufficient store of sperm to the mother bee; as the working bees have so many enemies to deprive them of their store, they cannot be maintained during the winter, even if their life should last so long; and as it is probable each male has but one act of coition with the queen, as they are so cold, and take so

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much

much careſſing before they aſt, and, by M. Reaumur's obſervation, die ſoon after the aſt is over, when, probably, the whole ſtore of ſperm is exhausted in that aſt, as ſoon as the queen has got as much ſperm lodged in the proper reſervoir, as is ſufficient to impregnate all her future eggs, the males are no longer of uſe; and if thoſe who have aſted, die, thoſe who have not, being of no further uſe, are killed by the working bee, out of oeconomy to ſave their winter ſtore, when, probably, by nature they could live but few days more; as we find the ſilk-worm moth dies ſoon after the eggs are laid, as well males as females. It ſeems therefore neceſſary that the queen ſhould breed ſo many males, as, by one aſt of coition from each, may impregnate all her eggs, and that the working bee ſhould diſpatch them, as ſoon as that is over, and a ſtore is lodged.

There are two veſſels deſcribed by Swammerdam in the mother bee, one of which is placed betwixt the two lobes of the ovarium, which he ſuppoſes to be a bladder to contain air; the other is a ſpherical veſſel, ſeated cloſe by the common duct, in which the eggs fall from the lobes of the ovarium, which he ſuppoſes is to ooze out a juice to moiſten the eggs in their paſſage. I take one of theſe, but moſt probably the laſt, to be the reſervoir and repository of the male ſperm, wherein it is lodged from the aſt of coition, until the eggs are enlarged, and paſs thro' the adjoining duct from two lobes of the ovarium.

Since the preſervation and increaſe of bees are evidently beneficial to the publick, I approve very much of M. Reaumur's inſtructions in driving bees from a full hive into an empty one, in caſe it can be done time enough to have new work, ſufficient for the queen to lay her eggs in in the ſpring; ſince they can be fed at very little expence, if care be taken to keep them in a middle ſtate of ſtupor, neither too hot nor cold, during the winter: But I approve much more of his caſtrating or ſharing the combs with the bees, by taking the combs beſt ſtored with honey, and leaving thoſe wherein are the nymphæ and bee-bread; but think, in taking the combs, a ſafer and eaſier way may be taken, than he directs: His method is to ſtupor the bees with ſmoke, to oblige them to crowd together in the crown of the hive, and then turning up the hive, and cutting out the combs filled with honey. Now I think, that turning up the full hive, and ſetting an empty hive upon it, and driving the bees into it, is preferable to ſmoking: For then a very few bees will remain in the full hive; and thoſe few

may be ſtuporified; and the bees in the empty hive being put on a table, the combs may be taken out and ſelected at leiſure, without hazard; and afterwards the empty hive may be turned up, and their old hive ſet over them, ſo that they will go up without ſcruple into their former hive, and repair their work, by making new combs: And if the queen had not quitted the old hive, as is often the caſe, then they would return to their queen, and the ſociety would not be loſt, as is ſometimes the caſe, in driving into an empty hive.

Conclusion of the Account of the NOVEL of AMELIA. (See p. 531.)

BEFORE the ſerjeant returned with the bad news to Mr. Booth, he was informed of it by the bailiff, who had been that morning with the colonel, and upon the colonel's reſuſing, he began to treat his priſoner with inſolence, on which Mr. Booth collar'd him, and gave him ſuch a ſhove, as frightened him. On this he preſently called up two or three of his followers, and was juſt going to carry him to Newgate, when the ſerjeant entered; and ſoon after, Dr. Hariſon himſelf, with an attorney, and the houſe-keeper procured by the ſerjeant, who joined with the doctor in a bail bond, and Mr. Booth was diſcharged; for the ſerjeant having met Dr. Hariſon in the ſtreet, he carried him to ſee Amelia, from whom he ſoon learnt the falſhood of all he had heard, and upon that he not only got her huſband diſcharged, but afterwards paid all the debts he then owed.

Preſently after Mr. Booth returned, and while Dr. Hariſon was with him at his lodgings, col. James entered, and tho' the colonel's viſit was deſigned to Amelia, without knowing any thing of her huſband's return before he entered the houſe, yet he with much gaiety went directly up to Booth, embraced him, and expreſſed great ſatiſfaction at finding him there, then made an apology for not attending him in the morning, and declared he intended it in the afternoon; and the doctor and he being made acquainted, he invited him and Mr. Booth, and his lady, to dine with him next day, which both the doctor and Booth promiſed; but as Amelia was now convinced of the colonel's villainous deſign, ſhe ſeemed a little diſpleaſed with the promiſe her huſband had made, tho' ſhe durſt not reſuſe going, or tell him the reaſon of her being diſpleaſed, for fear of its producing a duel. Accordingly they all dined there that day, and next morning Mr. Booth, at the colonel's deſire, went to wait on him, when the colonel told him, that there was a com-

company then vacant in America, which he would not only procure for him, but would lend him money to pay all his debts, on a bond not to be paid till he was colonel of a regiment; but all this on condition, that he should leave his wife and children behind him, and if he pleased, they should be welcome to stay with his wife till his return, which should be as soon as he could get him provided for at home.

This proposal Mr. Booth with great uneasiness communicated to Amelia for her approbation; but she insisted upon going with him wherever he went; and Dr. Harrison coming in, he joined with Mr. Booth in soliciting her consent, so that at last she found herself obliged to make a confidant of the doctor, and having sent for him, communicated her secret reason to him, by informing him of col. James's criminal plot against her virtue, whereupon she desired his advice; but the doctor, after highly commending her conduct, said he would take time to think of it. Next day Mrs. James paid a morning visit to Amelia, and carried her and Mr. Booth to lady Betty Castleton's morning rout, where Booth met with his old acquaintance capt. Trent, and Amelia was addressed by her former lover, the noble lord, with as much freedom, as if he thought that she knew nothing to his advantage; but as he found her very much upon the reserve, he soon left her, and she prevailed on her husband to return home, after he had lost five guineas at cards.

V O L. IV.

Col. James having presented two masquerade tickets to Mr. Booth, and made a party for himself and Mrs. James, Mr. Booth and Mrs. Booth to go together, Mr. Booth insisted upon his Amelia's going; and accordingly, as Mr. Booth thought, they all went together from his lodgings. At the masquerade they soon separated, and a domino accosted the supposed Amelia, carried her to the further end, and they sat down together, whom she soon discovered to be her old lover the peer, who presently began to make vehement love, but applied more to her avarice and ambition than to any softer passion. In a little time col. James came up, and pretended to know her, but she positively insisted she knew nothing of him, which made him think he was mistaken; so that he went about for a long time in search of Amelia without finding her. As to Mr. Booth, he was soon picked up by a lady in the dress of a shepherdess, who at last discovered herself to be Miss Mathews; and he had no way to prevent her exposing both him and herself but by promising to

make her a visit. The colonel soon after came up to him, and shewed him the lady he had taken for Amelia, at the same time informing him, that the domino along with her was the noble peer, her lover, and that they had been sitting there together the whole night. Whilst he was looking stedfastly at her, she beckon'd to him with her fan, on which he went directly to her, and she asked him to go home, which he readily agreed to, and they went in two chairs to his lodgings. The lady getting first out of the chair ran hastily up into the nursery, as was Amelia's custom, and he went into the dining-room, where Amelia soon came to him, in her usual dress, and found him very peevish, which surprised her. At last he asked her, who that gentleman or nobleman was with whom she had sat so long at the masquerade? And she not being able to satisfy him, she was at last obliged to tell him, that she was not there, but had privately whipt her domino upon Mrs. Atkinson who went along with them in her stead; and she being called down in her masquerade dress, confirmed what Amelia had said, which satisfied Mr. Booth, and made him, if possible, more in love with his wife than he had ever been before.

At this masquerade col. James dropt by accident out of his pocket a very serious and religious letter, without any name to it, which had been wrote to him by Dr. Harrison, against the crime of adultery; and this letter coming to the hands of Mr. Booth, who knew the doctor's handwriting; as soon as he found it had been sent to the colonel, he began to suspect the treachery of his friend, and resolved to take the first opportunity to get him to read it in his presence, in order to discover from his countenance, whether he was guilty or no; but in the mean time, having gone to the tavern with capt. Trent, and some other officers, where they engaged at cards, Mr. Booth lost by betting not only all the money he had in his pocket, but 50l. he had borrowed from Trent. Next day Trent told him, he did not want his money, and should never ask it, if he was never able to pay; and as Mrs. Trent had been to visit Mrs. Booth, Mr. Trent invited Mr. Booth and his lady to sup with him the next evening; and that night he and Trent went to the tavern by themselves, where Trent began to insinuate, that he might make his fortune by sacrificing his wife to the noble lord before-mentioned, or at least by getting her to play the jilt towards his lordship, which Booth said he disdained, and from thence began to conceive no very good opinion of his friend.

Whilst they were together, Amelia received a most passionate love-letter from the noble lord, in which he talked of their having been together, and of her having solicited him for a commission to her friend, which was inclosed. This surprised Amelia, as she knew nothing of the matter; but Mrs. Atkinson, upon seeing that the commission was for her husband, began to rejoice, and said, Madam, as I was accosted by the peer, as soon as I went into the masquerade, and found that he took me for you, I encouraged a little his addresses, which were very warm and full of promises of what he would do; and as a testimony of the sincerity of his promises, I solicited him for a commission for Atkinson, which he promised, and which you now see he has performed. Amelia thought her character might suffer by this means, and therefore began to find fault with what Mrs. Atkinson had done; on which the latter, now proud of being an officer's wife, flew into a passion, and was scolding at Amelia, when Atkinson came in and Booth returned from the tavern; upon this Atkinson carried his wife out of the room, and pacified her a little; but Booth declared he would stay no longer in that house, and accordingly left it next morning.

After Mr. Booth had settled his family in their new lodging, he in his walks met a brave old lieutenant, then retired on half-pay, who had never got higher in the army, because he had nothing but his merit to recommend him; and from this lieutenant he learned the whole history of capt. Trent, which was, that he had sacrificed his own wife to the noble lord, that she was now a sort of procuress for his lordship, and that she at his expence kept an assembly for that very purpose.

Mr. Booth having sent his excuse for not supping with capt. Trent that evening, the captain, notwithstanding his promise, sent him a dunning letter next morning, which laid him under a necessity of opening the whole secret of his misfortune to his dear Amelia, who, without the least hesitation, and with alacrity, offered to pawn all the little trinkets she had left, and even her wearing apparel, to raise the money, which she accordingly did, while he was gone to an appointment with one belonging to the war-office, who pretended he could get him a commission, and upon his return, she brought him the money he wanted, with which he joyfully went to pay Trent, but found him not at home; and in his return, meeting the old lieutenant before-mentioned, was over-persuaded by him, to give that money to his friend at the war-office, who, he assured him, could

do much, but would do nothing without the money in hand. This Mr. Booth complied with, and the lieutenant was to go to Mr. Trent, to make an excuse, and to obtain forbearance; but Trent was nowhere to be found.

Whilst Mr. Booth was gone in search of their servant wench, who had marched off that morning, and carried most of the things her mistress had left along with her, Mrs. Atkinson came in, looking like a woman distracted, and told her, that Mr. Atkinson's concern at their quarrel had thrown him into a fever, which was so violent, that the physicians had given him over, and that he begged to speak with her before he died. At the same time she told her, that she had been with the noble lord, and had explained to him the whole affair of the masquerade; so that her character was not now in any danger on that account. Amelia went directly with her, and Mr. Atkinson, after every one was withdrawn, told her, that it was he that had stolen her little picture, which she had missed before her husband went to Gibraltar: That it was not on account of the value of it, but that he might have her lovely image always in view; and as he could not die in peace while he had it in his possession, he then restored it to her.

Mr. Booth, by chance, met with the damsel he went in search of, and got all his wife's things restored; but as he was returning home, he met with Miss Mathews in her chair, who as soon as she saw him, bolted out, and would part with him upon no condition, but that of his promising to sup with her that night; for, says she, tho' I have failed in my first attempt, if you do not, I will take care not to fail in my second, to communicate your usage of me to your wife. Upon this Mr. Booth desired her to explain herself, and she freely told him, she had wrote to his wife a full account of their affair, but was now glad it had miscarried. As he was afraid of nothing so much as of his wife's hearing of this affair, he was obliged to promise to sup with her, and resolved to keep his promise; but with a determined purpose, not to answer the fair lady's expectations, whatever might be the event.

Before his return to his lodgings, Amelia having recovered her picture, which was set in gold with some small diamonds round it, and raised nine guineas upon it, she had provided a supper for him, which he little expected, as he had left her without so much as one shilling; but with grief he told her, that he could not sup with her, being engaged about business

nels of the utmost importance, which she readily excused, and gave him as much of the money as he would take, which was but one guinea; he then went to keep his appointment, after a promise to return as soon as possible; and at eleven o'clock, upon a knock at the street door, and she going to open it, expecting it was her husband, she received a letter addressed to him, which she opened and read, according to his direction, as he hourly expected one from his friend at the war-office; but how was she surprised, when she found it was a letter from col. James, upbraiding him upon being that night alone with Miss Mathews at supper, and challenging him to meet him next morning at six o'clock in Hyde-park, with a severe reproach upon his breach of faith to the most inestimable jewel of a wife! But this was not all; for this was immediately followed by a letter from her husband, dated at the bailiff's house, where he had been before, and acquainting her, that he was there a prisoner at the suit of capt. Trent.

Altho' this was a misfortune, yet in her present circumstances, it was a comfort, as it shewed her, that he neither was with Miss Mathews, nor could keep any appointment with col. James the next morning. But our readers will now be curious to know how Mr. Booth came to be arrested; therefore we shall tell them, that all the kindness he had received at first from capt. Trent, proceeded from the latter's being employed as a pimp by the noble lord so often before mentioned (we wish the author had given him a name, for there are so many of the same character that it could not have been identified.) For this purpose his lordship had given the captain a bank bill of 100l. to invite Mr. Booth and his lady to his house; but upon Booth's sending his excuse, and Mrs. Atkinson's unfolding the secret of the masquerade, it was found, that nothing would do but bringing the husband into the utmost distress; upon which capt. Trent took out a writ, and employed bailiffs. At the same time col. James having heard that Miss Mathews spoke to Booth at the masquerade, he grew jealous, and ordered one of his setters to watch her lodgings, to see if Booth ever went there: This setter was likewise employed by Trent, and knew the bailiffs he had employed; so upon seeing Booth go in, he run to the bailiffs, and had them waiting for him against he came out.

Thus he was arrested, and the good-natured forgiving Amelia went to see him the next morning, when he opened

to her the whole affair between him and Miss Mathews, that they had the night before come to an open breach, and that he would never see her more. Amelia answered, that she believed all he said, but she could not then forgive him, because she had forgiven him long ago; and then shewed him the letter she had some time before received from Miss Mathews, which the latter thought had miscarried. This flung him into raptures with his Amelia; and after conjuring him not to apply to, or see col. James, she departed to go in search of Dr. Harrison, who was every moment expected in town, and whom she found at her lodgings upon her return. To him she related the whole affair of the debt for which her husband had been arrested, and of the challenge from col. James, and with some difficulty prevailed on him to go and bail Mr. Booth, which the doctor, out of compassion to their children, at last agreed to, but went first to col. James, and got him to promise upon honour, in the presence of col. Bath, not to pursue any further his resentment against Booth, which he the more readily agreed to, as he could not tell either of them the true cause of the quarrel.

Having so far succeeded, the doctor went next to Mr. Booth, and while he was waiting for another person, whom his attorney Murphy was to bring, in order to stand bail with him, the bailiff came in and told him, that a prisoner above stairs, who had been dangerously wounded that morning, by resisting the arrest, desired to speak with him, and, he believed, it was to pray by him: As the doctor never refused such a call, let the person be never so poor, he went presently up to see the sick man, who began with informing him that his name was Robinson, that he formerly lived in the same town with the doctor; and lived with Murphy, who was then a practising attorney in that town, and that he had been accessory to Mrs. Booth's undoing, for which he would now make the utmost reparation in his power. Mrs. Booth's undoing! How, by what means, cries the doctor? The other then told him, that Mrs. Harris, some time before she died, having taken a dislike to her daughter Betty, made her will, by which she gave Betty but 1000l. and left all the rest of her great fortune to Mrs. Booth, to which Murphy, himself, and another person now dead, were witnesses; but that after the old gentlewoman was dead, Murphy, at Betty's desire, secreted this will and forged a new will, by which all was given to Betty except a legacy of 10l. to Mrs. Booth,

Booth, and that Murphy, himself, and that other person subscribed this new will as witnesses; and that, he believed, the real will was still in Murphy's possession, together with other writings belonging to the family, and a silver cup which he stole out of the house. By this time Murphy had returned, the doctor presently seized him, and a search warrant being obtained, the things above related were found in his chambers, together with some letters from Miss Harris, which cleared up the whole affair, whereupon he was sent to Newgate. Mr. Booth was bailed by the doctor and the justice of the peace they had employed, who invited them to dine at his house, where Amelia came to them; but they did not think proper to communicate the good news to her that night, lest she should be overpowered with joy; and next morning she received a letter from Mrs. Atkinson, with the news of her husband's being almost recovered, offering his service, weak as he was, and 20l. in money if she wanted it; which Mr. Booth now proposed to accept, but she opposed it, saying, we can never repay it, and these poor people cannot spare to lose so much money; but Mr. Booth insisted, that she should send for Mrs. Atkinson to breakfast. Accordingly she came with the 20l. along with her, after which the doctor arrived, and at breakfast the news was by degrees communicated to Amelia, whose first care was to warn her sister that she might make her escape, and to assure her, that she would never suffer her to know any distress. Miss Harris having likewise had full information from the attorney, took care to make her escape in time; and in a few days after, Mr. Booth with his Amelia and children, the doctor, capt. Atkinson, and Mrs. Atkinson, all set out for Amelia's house in the country, where they arrived amidst the acclamations of all their neighbours, and every publick demonstration of joy.

In this history, we have been obliged, for brevity's sake, to omit several episodes, and many incidents which point out the characters of the several persons introduced; but upon the whole, the story is amusing, the characters kept up, and many reflections which are useful, if the reader will but take notice of them, which in this unthinking age it is to be feared, very few will. However, there are some imperfections, as there are in all human productions. A novel, like an epick poem, should at least have the appearance of truth; and for this reason notorious anachronisms ought to be carefully avoided. In this novel, there is a glaring one; for

Gibraltar has not been besieged since the year 1727, consequently, if Mr. Booth was wounded at that siege, and married to his Amelia before it, he could neither be a young man, nor his wife a young handsome lady, when the masquerades began at Ranelagh, which is not above three or four years since. Another imperfection, in our opinion, is, that the author should have taken care to have had Amelia's nose so compleatly cured, and set to rights, after its being *beat all to pieces*, by the help of some eminent surgeon, that not so much as a scar remained, and that she shone forth in all her beauty as much after that accident as before, to the unspeakable sorrow of all her envious rivals.

Both these were owing, we suppose, to the author's hurry of business in administering impartial justice to his majesty's good people; but there is another, and a most unpardonable one, because it seems to be designed, which is his ridicule upon *Liberty*, in the second chapter of his eighth book; and since his catchpole could not tell him what *Liberty* is, we will tell him what it is not, by boldly affirming, that there can be no liberty in a country where there is not a free and independent senate or parliament, chosen by the general and uncorrupted voice of the people. There may be a shadow of *Liberty*, there may be a senate or parliament, there may be annual popular elections, nay, there may be a mild and gentle administration of government: All this they had at Rome under Augustus Cæsar; but in the reign of Augustus Cæsar, the Romans had no more *Liberty*, than they had in the reign of Tiberius, or of Nero.

This the author; as well as every honest man in the kingdom, ought seriously to consider; and as he has in this piece very justly exposed some of the private vices and follies of the present age, we hope, that in his next he will direct his satire against those who have been tempted by their ambition, vanity or avarice, to oppose every new law that could be thought of for preventing bribery and corruption; for if he does not, people will be apt to say, that he and his patrons now do, as the enthusiasts did in the days of Hudibras,

*Compound for sins they are inclin'd to,
By damning those they have no mind to.*

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON
MAGAZINE.

S I R,

AS the plan proposed by the late prince of Orange for restoring the trade and commerce of the United Provinces, (see p. 556.)

556.) would be of as great use in England as it can be in Holland, I have sent you the following list of such goods as he proposes to be entered free of duties, with the duties payable upon their importation here; which I hope you will publish for the perusal of those who are so wise as to have regard for the trade and commerce of their native country. In this list h. stands for hundred weight, or 112 pounds; lb. for pound weight; p. for pieces; h. p. for a hundred pieces; d. for a dozen of pieces; and l. for 20s. value.

l. s. d. 1/2 d.

Earthen pots and melting pots per lb. —	0	0	3	6
Clay for pipes, pots and fuller's earth, never imported here as merchandise.				
Red lead for writing, per h. —	0	2	4	15
Allum, h. —	0	0	11	6
Amber, lb. —	0	0	10	7
Ashes, pot-ashes, per bar. 200lb. —	0	11	0	15
—weed-ashes, h. —	0	1	5	2
Bay-berries, per l. —	0	10	7	13
Vanilles, lb. —	0	5	8	3
Beaver wool, except from Russia, lb. —	0	14	0	15
—skins, per p. —	0	0	5	13
Smalts, lb. —	0	0	2	11
Tin plates, per h. p. —	0	5	11	11
Borax unrefined, lb. —	0	0	5	15
Bristles, hogs, ditto, lb. —	0	0	11	7
Cocoa, h. —	0	5	5	12
Cards for spinning, and their appurtenances, prohibited.				
Ditto of iron wire, ditto.				
Calamus, lb. —	0	0	1	3
Capers, lb. —	0	0	0	17
Cotton wool unspun, except of the plantations, lb. —	0	0	0	11
Caviare, h. —	0	2	10	4
Cocheneal, now free.				
Coffee-berries, h. —	1	6	6	3
Coral, lb. —	0	0	5	15
Red or glass coral, lb. —	0	2	10	10
Copperas, h. —	0	0	6	15
Liquorice, h. —	1	1	9	6
Tarras unground, bar. —	0	0	11	8
Gauls, free.				
Linen yarn to weave or twist, lb. —	0	0	2	5
Cotton yarn not dyed, lb. —	0	0	2	5
Turkey yarn ditto, lb. —	0	0	4	5
Hair of camels, lb. —	0	0	5	2
— of goats, lb. —	0	0	3	17
Broken or ground glass, h. —	0	0	10	12
Gum arabick or seneca, free.				
Gold and silver materials				

for coining, and broken gold or silver ware, free.

Litharge, l. — 0 1 10 13

Human hair, lb. — 0 1 3 3

All sorts of hair, including the mains and tails of horses, lb. — 0 0 5 13

Herrings of all denominations caught by our countrymen, free; but if exported must pay the salt duties, and have the drawback.

Rozen, h. — 0 1 6 13

B Hemp of all sorts, h. — 0 2 6 6

B Hops, h. — 4 9 6 0

N. B. { Cargoes of wood from abroad, a vast variety of duties on the sorts named, and all other wood, l. 0 4 11 4

C Floats of wood coming down the rivers, the same.

N. B. This article ought to be fully explained by persons experienced in this trade.

All sorts of dying wood of what denomination soever, not ground, free.

D Walnut-tree, and all other wood for curious workmanship, various duties, except imported from our plantations.

Indico of all sorts, free.

Iron salt pans, h. — 0 12 3 12

E —cast pots, per d. — 1 2 7 7

Cast plates, bar. cont. 300 0 17 10 13

Furnaces and iron weights, h. — 0 10 4 13

Iron in bars, small or large, per ton of 20 h. — 2 1 6 3

Russia iron, the same.

Iron and steel wire, if coarse, h. — 2 2 5 12

F Old pieces of hammer'd or cast iron, ton — 0 1 10 14

Steel, h. — 0 9 5 3

Copper wrought and unwrought, and copper money, lb. — 0 8 5 9

— Basons and kettles as they come from the mills, h. — 1 8 9 16

G Mixt metal, broken copper pots, and remnants of copper, h. — 0 0 5 13

Copper wire, h. — 1 18 8 3

Latten, h. — 0 9 5 8

Smyrna

	l.	s.	d.	$\frac{1}{2}$ d.		l.	s.	d.	$\frac{1}{2}$ d.
Smyrna copperas, h. —	0	1	10	12	soap, per last —	1	2	8	4
Salted hides.					Verdigrease, free.				
Dried hides.					Spices of all sorts imported				
Undressed buffaloes, elks,					by the East-India com-				
deers, goats, and kid					pany's ships, several dif-				
skins.					ferent and very high du-				
Cordivants, Russia and					ties.				
Spanish leather.					A Fire stones, uncertain.				
Sheep-skins in or out of					Succades or sweetmeats, lb.	0	0	5	=
the wool, undressed.					Sugar of all sorts (except				
Lamb and calves skins					loaf sugar and sugar can-				
in the wool or hair,					dy) even from our own				
undressed.					plantations, h. —	0	3	3	18
All these have various du-					Shumack, free.				
ties charged upon them					Brimstone, unrefined, h.	0	5	3	18
either by the piece, the					B Tar, per last, except from				
dozen, the pound weight,					our plantations —	0	8	3	11
or the value.					Turpentine, per h. except				
All sorts of furs in the					as before —	0	1	5	5
hair wool, a great many					Tin not manufactured, per				
different duties, and upon					h. 11. 8s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and per lb.	0	2	10	4
all not named, l. —	0	3	9	9	Prunes, h. —	0	3	6	10
Paper rags, free.					Stockfish, per six score —	0	2	10	8
Linen of all sorts, a great					C Ifing-glass, free.				
many different duties,					Raw flax, free.				
and upon all other sorts					Wax, lb. —	0	7	6	18
not named, l. —	0	3	4	3	Argol, free.				
And besides, if printed,					Wool of all sorts and de-				
painted, striped, &c. l.	0	6	0	0	nominations; but here				
Damask table linen, nap-					some sorts pay a duty, as				
kings, &c. as before.					sheeps wool, from any				
White calicoes of all sorts,					other place than men-				
as before.					tioned in the book of				
Muslins, &c. as before.					rates, lb. —	0	0	0	11
Laces of thread wove or					Weld or woad, h. —	0	1	7	0
work'd, mostly prohibi-									
ted.									
Red lead earth, uncertain.									
Elephants teeth, h. —	0	18	10	16					
Oil of olives, per ton of									
252 gallons —	4	11	2	8					
Olives, per hoghead —	1	2	9	12					
Orchall, free.									
Rocou, uncertain.									
Pitch, per last of 12 barrels	0	8	3	11					
Pens and quills, per 1000	0	0	3	8					
Quicksilver, lb. —	0	0	5	3					
Safflower, free.									
Saffron, lb. —	0	4	3	6					
Saltpetre, h. —	0	0	11	8					
All sorts of raw and un-									
wrought silks, a great									
many different duties,									
the most general, per									
lb. of 24 ounces —	0	1	5	2					
Florettees, lb. —	0	3	3	16					
The waste and nests of silk,									
lb. —	0	0	3	8					
Sweet wood, free.									
Bay and other salt, per									
busnel —	0	0	3	15					
White ashes used in glass or									

This is the list of goods which the Dutch, by their late stadtholder's scheme, are to allow to be imported free of all duties whatsoever; and if such a free importation would tend to restore the trade and commerce of Holland, it would certainly have the same tendency here. What a disadvantage then must our trade labour under, by these high duties, which thus appear to be payable upon them in this country? It is true, these duties are mostly drawn back upon exportation, but they prevent our merchants from keeping magazines of goods for answering any sudden demand; and the trouble and expence they are put to in paying the duties, and intitling themselves to the drawback, is a discouragement, which prevents their ever aiming at the transport trade, which of all sorts of trade, next to the fishing, is the most useful, for increasing our navigation and number of seamen. It was this and the fishing trade, that enabled the Dutch to make such a figure at sea before the revolution; and yet it must be granted, that this island is better situated, and every way

way more convenient for both, than Holland. Almost the whole of the fishing is upon our own coasts; and with regard to the transport trade, we are more in the middle way between the southern and northern parts of Europe, and our ports are more easy of access than those of Holland. The high interest of money formerly prevented our making the proper use of these advantages; and our high duties upon importation, have, I fear, now rendered it impossible. How necessary then is it for us to contrive some means or other for freeing our trade from these incumbrances?

If the Dutch have suffered so much in their trade and commerce, by their high duties on importation, which are not near equal to ours, what must this nation have suffered, what must it suffer, if peace continues in Europe, and our neighbours continue to apply themselves to trade and manufactures, as they are doing at present? In the present contest, they that sell their manufactures at the cheapest rates, and they that navigate the cheapest, must exceed in both: Can we expect to do this, when the necessities of life, the materials for manufacture, and every thing requisite for navigation, are so enhanced by duties? We must in a short time abolish most of those duties, otherwise we shall inevitably be undone; for should our manufactures come to be confined to our own consumption alone, and our navigation to that of exporting our own produce, and importing our own consumption, we shall never be able to pay our debts, notwithstanding the present thriving state of our plantations; because it will be impossible to compel them to take every thing they want from us, if they find they can have it cheaper by a smuggling trade with other nations. Nay, as we now have tea, brandy, cambrick, &c. we shall soon have manufactures of all kinds clandestinely imported into this island, and greedily bought up by the inhabitants. It will be impossible to prevent this by the severest laws we can make, or the greatest number of guarda costa's we can employ, either at home or in America; and then we must repeal our laws against the exportation of our wool, and raise money, as formerly, by a tax upon its exportation.

This scheme, so generously contrived by his serene highness the late prince of Orange, and which now seems to ingross the attention of the Dutch, will, I hope, open our eyes; and for this purpose I have been at the pains to draw out the foregoing list, which you, I hope, for the same end, will make publick.

I am, &c.

Appendix, 1751.

Translation of the OATH taken by the King of Sweden at his Coronation.

I Adolphus Frederick promise and swear, in the presence of God and his holy Gospel,

1. That I will love God and his holy church; conserve and maintain all the states of the kingdom in the practice and observance of the pure doctrine, pursuant to the solemn assurance I have given thereof; protect the church and her rights, and protect with the same attention the rights of the crown, and those of the whole Swedish nation.

2. That I will love, keep, and observe justice and truth, repress iniquity and injustice, and make my royal prerogative and power subservient to those ends.

3. That I will be steady and faithful to all my subjects, so that none of them, whether rich or poor, high or low, who may be guilty of any fault, shall have any thing to fear for his life, liberty, or property, without being first tried and convicted in the manner prescribed by the laws of the kingdom and the judicial forms.

4. That I will rule and govern the kingdom of Sweden by the advice and assistance of the senators and other persons born in the kingdom, attached to the country by their birth and by oath, and never act without their participation, nor ever admit foreigners into my councils.

5. That I will preserve and maintain the state and the nation, in the possession of its frontiers, and in the enjoyment of its annual revenues, so that no part thereof shall be imbezelled or diverted, to the prejudice of my successors.

6. As by the act of security, given at my accession to the throne, (see p. 176.) I have rejected arbitrary and despotick power, and never will introduce the same, nor ever suffer it to be introduced by others in any shape whatsoever; so I likewise promise and swear to protect the states of the kingdom, in their persons, and in the enjoyment of their fortunes and privileges duly acquired; defend and maintain the laws and regulations established by the common consent of the states; never suffer injustice to prevail over justice, nor permit foreign customs, or new laws, to be introduced into the country, without their free will and consent.

7. Neither will I ever engage in any war, or lay any tax on the subject, without the participation of the states. And in all things of this nature I will conform to the contents of the act of security, and to the regulation by which the form of regency was established in the year 1710.

8. Moreover, I will defend and protect the whole body of the people in general, and in particular those who, being of a peaceable temper, place their happiness in living quietly according to law: I will protect them against all restless, turbulent spirits, whether natives or foreigners. And as peace and concord are invaluable blessings, I will endeavour to make both reign in the church, in the councils, in families, in publick and private administration, and in general wherever peace is wanted: And, in fine, I will make it my whole study to punish severely all those who may disturb the tranquillity of the subject.

In August last, the Ambassador of the Cherokee Nation, attended by his Nobles, had an Audience of the President at Williamsbourg, when his Honour made the following Speech.

Friends and Brethren,

I Heartily congratulate you upon your safe arrival in Williamsbourg, and hope, in your journey thro' the inhabitants of this colony, you have met with kind treatment, and hospitable entertainment: You may be well assured, that every thing will be provided for you, whilst you continue here, to render the place agreeable to you. I hope you left our good friend and brother, the emperor of the Cherokee nation, in good health, and the nation itself in prosperity. I have appointed this meeting, to give you an opportunity of communicating to me the important business that has brought you to this city, thro' such a vast extent of country.

To which the Chief of them returned the following Answer.

Brother,

WE set off from the town of Choto to visit you, and learn what you had to say to us. Our emperor sent us here to acquaint the governor of Virginia, that when his father was in England, the king directed and advised him to apply to the governor of Virginia or Carolina, whenever the Cherokees were in want of any thing. We are just come down, and have now seen our brother, and the rest of our friends. We are instructed to inform you, that 4 years ago we waited on the governor of South-Carolina, to endeavour to prevail on him to encourage a trade between the subjects of that colony and the Cherokees, and to supply us with ammunition and other necessaries, which he promised to do, but has not performed. This was the principal cause of our coming here, and the experience we have had

of the path to Carolina being very difficult and incommodious, for carrying on a trade there, an additional reason. Moreover, the governor of Carolina has furnished the Creek Indians, our enemies, with ammunition and other necessaries, and given them very distinguishing tokens of kindness. Upon these considerations, our emperor has sent us to solicit a confirmation of your friendship, and to desire that you will be pleased to send white people amongst us, and establish a commerce between the king of Great-Britain's subjects, inhabitants of this dominion, and the Indians of the Cherokee nation.

If our request is granted, we promise to make a road to facilitate a trade between us; and as we are at war with all the French Indians, we'll guard the road, and secure the inhabitants of Virginia in passing to our towns, and be accountable for any loss they may sustain.

King George told our emperor, that when any of the inhabitants of Virginia or Carolina were at war with the French, we must assist them; which we are, and always shall be, ready to do.

To which the president reply'd, That what they had imparted to him was of so much consequence, that it was necessary for him to take the advice of his majesty's council upon it, before he could return them an answer.—Accordingly, the council met, and the next day the president gave the Indians a second audience, and made the following speech.

The Speech of the Hon. Lewis Burwell, Esq; President of his Majesty's Council, and Commander in Chief of the Colony and Dominion of Virginia, to the Chiefs and Nobles of the Cherokees, at a second Audience in Williamsbourg, Aug. 10, 1751.

Friends and Brethren,

THE business you imparted to me the other day, I have communicated to his majesty's council, and by their advice assure you, that this government will always endeavour to cultivate a harmony and good correspondence between his majesty's subjects and our friends the Cherokees; and you may depend upon all due encouragement being given to the inhabitants that shall be inclined to trade with you, for our mutual benefit: And, as a pledge of our friendship and good wishes, that a lasting peace, and flourishing trade, may be established between us, I make you a present of 200l. out of which I have directed a handsome present to be made to the emperor of Choto, as a mark of our esteem and friendship for him;

him ; and likewise a present to your interpreter ; and the remainder to be divided among you, according to your discretion.

To which the Chief answer'd.

Brother,

WE have travelled thro' bushes and A
briers to see our friends at Virginia : We have no cause to repent of our long and tedious journey ; the pain and fatigue we have undergone are compensated, by the kind and generous reception we have met with, and we are much pleased with what you have communicated to us, and shall make a faithful relation of it to our emperor. Our hearts are strait ; we shall always preserve in them what we have heard from you ; and ever retain a grateful remembrance of your favours. We have given our promise to make a good road for the people of this country, who shall be disposed to trade with us, and to protect and secure them from all danger ; which we shall stedfastly adhere to. C
You have supplied all our wants, we have nothing to desire but the continuance of your friendship.

After which the president took them all by the hand, wished them a good journey home, and prosperity to their emperor and the Cherokee nation.

On the 12th the president had a private conversation with them, when he explained to them the happiness and advantages the Christians enjoy, in the hopes and assurance of a blessed immortality ; and from thence persuaded them to send some of their children to be educated at the college, that by their means they might be instructed in the principles of the christian religion, and be partakers of the same happiness with the English. They heartily thanked his honour for this instance of his affection, and assured him, that his offer was very agreeable to them ; but that they could return no answer without consulting their emperor.

About a week before the arrival of the F
Cherrokees, it was rumoured, that the Nottoway Indians, being very inveterate against them, were determined to lie in ambush and intercept them. This nation, it was said, was exasperated against the Cherrokees, for murdering, many years ago, 7 of their young men, whom they had invited to hunt with them ; and had resolved to embrace this favourable opportunity of revenging themselves. The president being informed of this, and a report prevailing that they had crossed James river, and were on their march to the westward, with an intent to wait on the road,

in order to put their design in execution, he ordered all the Cherrokees to be compleatly armed, that they might be able to defend themselves in case of an attack ; and likewise issued a proclamation, strictly requiring the Nottoways to desist from their bloody design, and to repair immediately to their own habitations, to avoid the most rigorous prosecution ; commanding also all magistrates, sheriffs, and others, to be aiding and assisting in preserving the peace in their respective counties.

But all these precautions proved unnecessary, the Nottoways arriving in town on the 15th with a white flag ; the Cherrokees being informed of their arrival, immediately gave the signal of war, and were preparing for battle ; but several gentlemen representing to them the friendly appearance of the Nottoways, advised them to march out, and meet them in the same friendly manner : At first they were inflexible, but being at last prevailed on, they hoisted a white flag, and marching by beat of drum, met the Nottoways in the market-place, each party singing the song of peace. After many of their accustomed ceremonies, they joined hands, and smoked the pipe of peace together : But not being able to hold any conference, the crowd being very great, they repaired to the court house ; where the Nottoways being sensible that these were not the Indians who had done them the injury they complained of, produced a belt of wampum, which they had received of the Cherrokees at their last peace, and desired a continuance of their friendship. The orator, who negotiates all their treaties, received the wampum, and rising up, made a long speech to his friends, telling them, that he himself had many years ago given this belt as a token of peace ; that he now found it entire, not a bead ami's, and from thence concluded that their hearts were strait, and their friendship preserved entire : Afterwards, by the unanimous consent of all his people, he made a present of a pipe of peace, assuring them of his friendship. All differences being thus adjusted, to the satisfaction of both parties, they met in the evening at the camp of the Cherrokees ; where making a large fire, they danced together round it, and continued the evening with harmony and cheerfulness.

A further Account of the wonderful Progress of the HERRINGS. (See p. 561.)

THE herrings that escape the nets at Shetland, proceed towards the shores of Scotland ; when spreading themselves over the sands and shoals in every creek, harbour, and bay, they present themselves

to the Scotch nets; and after those on the north side the Tay have caught many, the Dunbar fishing-boats, and those of the Fifemen, fall in among them, and take very large quantities, as well for carrying up the land, for the use of the country, as for curing after the manner of Yarmouth, and making red herrings. From hence the shoal of fish, keeping in deeper water, are scarce seen any more, except a little off Scarborough, till they arrive off Yarmouth. Here, extending themselves over the sands, in quest of food, they are again caught in prodigious quantities. For as the fishermen of Yarmouth and Leostoff sometimes cure about 50,000 barrels of red herrings in a year, so incredible numbers of fresh herrings are consumed in the town of Yarmouth, the city of Norwich, and all the adjacent towns of those two most populous counties, Norfolk and Suffolk, as likewise in Essex, Cambridgeshire, &c. The Dutch and French fish for them, at the same time, on the back of Yarmouth sands.

From hence other branches of the shoal push forward to the mouth of the Thames, where the fishing smacks of London, Foulkstone, Dover, Sandwich, and that whole coast, take numberless quantities for the London market, as well as for all the populous towns on the river Thames, and upon and near the sea coast of Kent and Sussex.

During this the Dutch, sending out their buffes again, lie on the back of Yarmouth sands, as above; as do also the French and Flemish, and formerly the Flushingers, Hamburghers, and Bremer. These herrings come afterwards into the narrow seas, where the French on one side, and our west-country fishermen on the other, attack them again. And now these fish casting their rows, become shotten, and are little valued by us (but are even then a great dainty to the negroes, in all the sugar colonies, where prodigious quantities of them are consumed.) They then disappear, and we hear no more of them.

The herrings fare no better on the other side of our island. The fishermen of Glasgow, Aire, Dumfries, with the whole coast of Galloway; and the fishermen of Londonderry, Belfast, Carrickfergus, Carrlingford, and on to Dublin, meet them on that side; when, beginning to attack them at the Lewes and Western Islands (where those fish are exceedingly large and well raised) they give them no rest, till the herrings, after having passed thro' all the Irish channel, come into the Severn Sea. Here they are again invaded by the English fishermen of Devonshire, from Minehead to Barnstaple and Bideford; and so on west-

ward to the towns on the north shore of Cornwall, where many thousand tons are caught, and cured for foreign consumption; and many ships loaded for the Mediterranean, besides an incredible quantity consumed by the people ashore. The fishermen of Pembroke, Swanley, and all the coast of South-Wales, from Milford-Haven to the mouth of Bristol river, above King-Road, do the same. After this, the herrings being shotten (as was observed) go westward into deep water, to their companions, and are seen no more.

Thus have we brought the herrings round our islands, offering themselves, as they travel, to the nets of the neighbouring nations, who, for their own food, as well as for sale to far distant and remote countries (where the shoal does not come) take incredible numbers of them. To what place they go afterwards, whether they find their way back again to the north, or whether, being dispersed in the boundless and unfathomed deep of the vast western ocean, they are food for the immense numbers of larger fish bred in those waters; or what else may become of them, we know not.

As to the suggestion, that the quantity of these herrings must, by this time, be exhausted, it is far from being probable: On the contrary, one would conclude, from the great shoals seen in the Severn seas, and on the west and south coasts of England and Ireland, at their parting, that the number taken is not much missed. And some are of opinion, that the quantity caught by all the fishermen in Europe, is but an inconsiderable part of the amazing shoal which first comes out of the North.

It is well known, that the shoals of herrings are pursued, and multitudes of them devoured by the larger, and more ravenous fish, such as the porpusses, and the dog-fish (who sometimes make a great havock of the nets) and other various kinds of sea-monsters, with which those northern seas abound, (the whale excepted, which does not feed on herrings.) But, with regard to the others, experience proves the affirmative, especially of the dog fish and porpuss; many of the latter, upon their being opened, having entire herrings found in their bellies or stomachs. The smaller shoals of herrings are often pursued by armies of porpusses, dog fish, and such kind of voracious creatures; and what numbers of herrings these may swallow, is not to be guessed; perhaps, more than are taken by all the fishermen.

It is also certain, that herrings are found on the shores of North America, tho' not in such numbers as at the places abovementioned; nor are they seen farther

ther south, even in that country, than the rivers of Carolina. Whether these may be part of the mighty shoal of herrings, which, at its first passing by the coast of Greenland, may, (instead of advancing south-eastward with the rest) steer to the coasts of America, on the north-west side: Or whether these may be the remainder of such as pass our channel, cannot be determined. But this is certain, that they are not found, (at least, in any quantity) near any of the southern kingdoms, as Spain, Portugal, the south parts of France, on the side of the great ocean, in the mediterranean, or on the coast of Africa.

II MEDITANTE.

Impatient to behold the birth of worlds,
In heavenly arms, that thro' the gloom
immense

Flash'd forth intolerable day, ye flood,
Ye heard that voice, astonish'd Chaos
heard,

Which bade his warring elements to cease.
'Twas then his hand omnipotent outspread
Heav'n's azure canopy, and the bed pro-
found [heads

Of mighty waters; then first rear'd their
The everlasting hills, and the bright sun
Rejoic'd to run his course; the jocund hours
Before him danc'd, till night assum'd her
reign;

Then rose in silent majesty the moon,
And round his silver throne the planets
roll'd. [brought forth,

Mean time her offspring pregnant earth
Sweet smell'd the newborn flow'rs, and
fruits mature,

Tall forests nodded on the mountain's brow,
Where, (as amid' the flow'ry vales below,)
Unnumber'd creatures rov'd secure, or
brouz'd [herb;

The cragged rocks, or cropt the verdant
The feather'd squadrons through the wide
expanse [waters

Of æther wheel'd their course. And in the
Of limpid river, and the hoary main
Frisk'd all the finny race. Last wert thou
made,

Man, of the visible creation lord,
Of form majestic, and a front erect
Towards the skies, the soul within im-
press'd [know

With reason's signet, that thy heart might
Thy gracious God, and knowing him
adore.

These are thy works, O Lord, and these
thy power,

Which form'd, preserves; these we behold
In admiration, and with reverence low
Bend at thine awful feat; for thou art Lord,
For thou art Great, Eternal, Infinite.

These not the heav'n of heavens can con-
tain,

Incomprehensible; for thee, in vain,
Rapt in eternal clouds, and in the dark
Pavilion seated of unfathom'd night,
Would search the ken of bold aspiring man,
O idly studious, impotently wise!

Man, foolish man, forego thy daring
search;

For know, that ever wand'ring, ever tost
On the wide ocean of infinity,
Thy shatter'd bark shall never find a shore.
With holy awe, and humble ignorance,
Then let me bow, and hail thee Pow'r
supreme. [pitying view

Look down, blest Pow'r, look down, and
Thy servant struggling thro' this vale of
tears; [Guide.

Be thou my God, my Saviour, and my
When death-like sleep o'er all the works
of men

In solemn darkness reigns, and hush'd is all
The noise and bustle of the busy world;

Let me, unseen by mortal eye, repair
To the deep covert of some lonely wood,
Where yews and cypress spread their
mournful boughs,

And the proud ruins of some stately palace
Rear mid the trees their venerable heads.

There, while thro' rustling leaves and hol-
low vaults [ear

The wind howls mournful, and the list'ning
Of tumbling waters hears the distant echo,
With downcast looks and footsteps slow
I'll tread,

While the pale moon, in silent glory clad,
Gilds with a trembling light the solemn
scene. [glade

But, ah! what awful form thro' yonder
Stalks on majestic! Hail, fair Wisdom, hail,
Thrice hail, thou blooming maid, who
mid these bowers,

These moss-grown caves and lowbrow'd
rocks wert born, [haunt

Of contemplation, and still deign'st to
Thy native shades; obedient to thy call
I come——

O guide, O guard me, to thy sacred seats.
Ye twinkling stars, who gird with count-
less hosts [lemn night,

The moon's pale orb, and thou most so-
Inspire my breast with ev'ry awful thought;
Then shall the soul on meditation's wing
Mount with bold flight towards her native
skies,

And scorn the reach of dull mortality.
Creator infinite, whose pow'ful hand
Hung with yon shining lamps the vault of
heaven; [this frame

Who mad'st the night, the day, and all
Of universal nature fair and good,
Accept my praise: Thee, when the wake-
ful lark

Begins her matin song, and the grey dawn
Peeps o'er the hills; thee, when the bird
of night

Flies

Flits through the dusky air, and all things
 rest [best,
 In darkness and in sleep; thee greatest,
 Immortal God, my grateful tongue shall
 praise, [the choir
 Long as that tongue can speak; with me
 Of cherubs and of radiant seraphim
 Their songs shall join: Men, angels, all
 thy works [name.
 Shall join to praise thine ever glorious
 Begin, immortal spirits, the song of praise,
 Strike on your golden harps a louder strain,
 And let the chorus of creation rise.
 Begin, for ye before the sapphire throne
 For ever stand ministrant, and with songs
 Of solemn jubilee the Godhead chaunt
 Perpetual, echoing 'mong the starry
 spheres;
 Begin, for ye were present, when thro'
 realms
 Of Chaos old, omnipotent he rode,
 With awful majesty and with brightness
 cloth'd

Ineffable; when ye before him march'd
 Myriads on myriads of angelick hosts.
 Then, tho' the labour of the olive fail,
 The fig-tree cease to bud, the grape to glow,
 And famine waste the desolated plain;
 Tho' mid the fold the herds unnumber'd
 fall; [nations,
 Tho' war, and sickness wither half the
 Thee will I praise, and in thy mercy trust,
 Thee will I fear alone; for thou shalt grace
 Thy faithful servants with a radiant crown
 Of stars, that shine with unextinguish'd
 glory. [palms
 In robes of light array'd, and deck'd with
 Victorious in their hands, on golden thrones
 In bow'rs of bliss for ever shall they sit,
 When all this mortal frame shall be dis-
 solv'd; [decay,
 When earth, the seas, the skies in smoke
 And nature's self expires in agony.

PROLOGUE to the ORPHAN, when
 acted at Bath, Dec. 18, for the Be-
 nefit of the General Hospital; spoken by
 Mr. Brown.

TO raise the tender passions, and impart
 The softest anguish to the hardest
 heart;
 For this the tragick muse, melodious queen!
 Tunes her soft lays, or swells the lofty
 scene.
 But need we now the personated woe,
 The studied pang, the tear that's taught
 to flow, [nature's pen,
 The feign'd distress, tho' drawn from
 To rouse the soul, and tell you, you are
 men? [glows,
 When ev'ry breast with generous pity
 For more, alas! than visionary woes!
 For real wants, misfortune's baleful train,
 The smart of anguish, and the rack of pain!

• Mac Swiney.

Such are the woes with which the afflicted
 grieve, [relieve.

Such are the woes your bounteous hearts
 Vain were the task, a glorious deed to raise,
 With all the soft impertinence of praise;
 Nobly you act in virtue's heavenly cause,
 And your own conscience is the best ap-
 plause.

To praise such merit tho' our forces fail,
 At least our gentle wishes shall prevail:
 If you, who take the wretched to your
 care,

Some little strokes of human anguish share,
 Oh! may you feel (like those you aid) no
 more

Your former pangs, or be what you deplore!
 May joys returning wave their glad some
 wing, [spring.

And health flow largely from this vital

To his Grace the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland,
 &c. &c.

The humble Petition of MARGARET WOF-
 FINGTON, Spinster.

MAY it please your grace, with all
 submission,

I humbly offer my petition;
 Let others with as small pretensions,
 Teaze you for places and for pensions;
 I scorn a pension, or a place,
 My whole design's upon your grace.
 The sum of my petition's this,
 I claim, my lord, an annual kiss;
 A kiss, by sacred custom due
 To me, and to be pay'd by you;
 But lest you entertain a doubt,
 I'll make my title clearly out.

It was, as near as I can fix,
 The fourth of April, forty-six;
 (With joy I recollect the day)
 As I was dressing for the play;
 In slept your grace, and at your back,
 Appear'd my trusty guardian, * Mac;
 A sudden tremor shook my frame,
 Lord, how my colour went and came:
 At length, to cut my story short,
 You kiss'd me, Sir, heav'n bless you for't.
 The magick touch my spirits drew
 Up to my lips, and out they flew;
 Such pain and pleasure mix'd, I vow,
 I felt all o'er, I don't know how.
 The secret, when your grace withdrew,
 Like light'ning to the Green-Room flew;
 And plung'd the women in the spleen;
 The men receiv'd me for their queen;
 And from that moment swore allegiance,
 Nay, Rich himself was all obedience.
 Since that your grace has never yet,
 Refus'd to pay the annual debt:
 To prove these facts, if you will have it,
 Old Mac will make an affidavit:
 If Mac's rejected as a fibber,
 I must appeal to Colley Cibber.

By

ADDITIONS to DECEMBER, 1751. 605

By good advice I hither came,
To keep up my continual claim;
The duty's not confin'd to place,
But ev'ry where affects your grace;
Which being personal on you,
No deputy, my lord, can do.
But, hold! say some, his situation
Is chang'd, consider his high station.
Can station, or can titles add
To Dorset, more than Dorset had?
Let others, void of native grace,
Derive faint honour from a place;
His greatness to himself he owes,
Nor borrows lustre, but bestows.
That's true, but still you answer wide,
How can he lay his state aside?
Then think betimes, can your weak sight
Support that sudden burst of light!
Will you not sicken as you gaze,
Nay, happ'ly perish in the blaze?
Remember Semele, who dy'd
A fatal victim to her pride.
Glorious example! How it fires me!
I burn, and the whole god inspires me!
My bosom is to fear a stranger,
The prize is more enhanc'd by danger.

ADDITIONS to December.

WE have the following to add to the account we gave of the death of her Danish majesty, (see p. 571.) That princefs had been some days indisposed by a rupture. This disorder was judged to be so dangerous, that after a consultation of physicians and surgeons, it was resolved to make an incision in her side, in order to rectify the bowels. Her majesty underwent this operation with as much constancy as resignation; but the disorder afterwards growing worse, that princefs died on the 19th, N. S. about 4 o'clock in the morning, after having edified, by her sentiments of piety, all those who were witnesses of the loss of a princefs so worthy to be regretted. She was near the end of the time of her pregnancy. Every thing possible was done to save the child, which was a prince; but all to no purpose. The evening before the queen's death, she took leave of the king with much tenderness, and also of the prince royal and princefses, her children.

By an account taken of the number of inhabitants in the city of Berlin, it appeared, that in 1747 it amounted, including the garison, to 107,224 persons, and that it had increased several thousands during the following years, so that, at the end of this year there were computed to be 113,000 inhabitants.

MARRIAGES.

Dec. 25. **P**ARKER Urwicke, of Leeds, in Yorkshire, Esq; to Miss Harriet Wood, of Rygate, in Surrey.

26. Christopher Sommers, Esq; a young gentleman of a large estate, to Miss Matthews, of Cavendish-square, with a fortune of 800l. a year, &c.

James Best, of Chatham, Esq; high-sheriff for Kent, to Miss Shelly, daughter of Richard Shelley, Esq; one of the commissioners of the stamp duties.

31. William Clarkson, of Seaforth, in Sussex, Esq; to Miss Anne Newman, of Lewes in the said county.

DEATHS.

Dec. 19. **S**IR Hugh Clopton, bart. at his seat at Clopton, in Warwickshire.

20. Hon. Sir Robert Hay, of Linplum, in Scotland, bart. who served many years as lieut. col. of the Scots Greys, and behaved as a brave and gallant officer.

Lady viscountess Faulkland, in France.

Ecclesiastical PREFERMENTS.

MR. Meadowcourt, presented by the dean and chapter of Worcester, to the vicarage of Landridge, in Worcestershire.—Mr. Tottie, by ditto, to the rectory of St. Martin's, in Worcester.—Mr. Cornthwaite, of Trinity-college, Cambridge, by ditto, to the curacy of Mortlake, in Surrey.—Mr. Seele Maxey, by the court of assistants of the grocers company, to the living of Northill, in Bedfordshire.—John Price, M. A. by the archbishop of Canterbury, to the living of Henderson, in Suffex.—Sackville Turner, M. A. by the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, to a prebendary in that cathedral.—Balthasar Regis, D. D. and Erasmus Saunders, M. A. made canons of Windsor, by his majesty.—John Nicol, D. D. made canon of Christ-church, in Oxford, and Lewis Crucius, M. A. canon of Worcester, both by his majesty.—John Bowling, M. A. presented by his majesty, to the rectory of Narbeth, in Pembroke-shire.—Mr. Bisse, by the earl of Northampton, to the rectory of Bexstead, in Lincolnshire.—Mr. Harding, by the lord visc. Howe, to the vicarage of Spillingdon, in Huntingdonshire.—Mr. William Williams, by Hesketh Yarburgh, Esq; to the living of Snaith, in Yorkshire.—Dr. Prescott, by the governors of the Charterhouse, to the rectory of Balsam, in Cambridgeshire.—Mr. Stuart, curate of St. Mildred in the Poultry, unanimously chosen lecturer of St. James's, Garlick-hill.—Mr. John Henchman, presented by William Hunt, of Basingstoke, Esq; to the vicarage of Dennington, in Oxfordshire.—Mr. Corderoy, B. D. by the lord bishop of Exeter, to the rectory of St. Bridget, near Honiton.—Dr. Lee, appointed by the archbishop of Canterbury, judge of the prerogative court of Canterbury, and dean

dean of the arches, in the room of Dr. Bettefworth, deceased.—Mr. George Harrison, presented by the lord chancellor, to the rectory of Letterston, in Pembroke-shire.—Mr. Charles Compton, by Henry Compton, Esq; member for Northampton, to the living of Eastwell in that county.—Mr. Duck, by the lord chancellor, to the living of Byfleet, in Surrey.

PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

HON. Edward Keppel, Esq; made inspector general of the imports and exports at the Custom-house.—Samuel Dickens, M. A. made reader or professor of the Greek tongue, in the University of Oxford.—Hon. George Boscawen, Esq; made lieutenant governor of the isle of Wight.—George Cousmaker, Esq; made principal examiner in the Exchequer.—Joshua Van Neck, of Putney, Esq; made a baronet of Great-Britain.—John Proby, jun. of Elton-Hall in Huntingdonshire, Esq; created an Irish peer, by the title of baron of Carysfort.—Nicholas Harding, Esq; and the Hon. Nicholas Herbert, Esq; made joint receivers and pay-masters to the prince of Wales.—Hon. Col. Conway, made Col. of the reg. of Dragoons, late Sir Charles Amyand Pawlet's; and major Ruffel, colonel of col. Conway's, now at Minorca.—Richard Roach, Esq; made a captain, and — Hudson, Esq; a lieutenant, in the first reg. of foot-guards.—Fury, Esq; second son of Peregrine Fury, Esq; made a lieutenant in gen. Fleming's reg. of foot.—Francis Gashry, Esq; made treasurer of the board of Ordnance, in the room of John Plumtree, Esq; deceased.—James Ofwald, Esq; made one of the commissioners for trade and plantations, in the room of the Hon. Robert Herbert, Esq; made receiver of the crown lands.—William Mellish, Esq; made one of the commissioners of Excise.

New MEMBER.

John Shelley, Esq; son of Sir John Shelley, bart. for East Retford in Nottinghamshire in the room of William Mellish, Esq; now one of the commissioners of Excise.

Persons declar'd BANKRUPTS.

WILLIAM Verelst, late of Thread-needle street, painter, and dealer.—Richard Horlock, of Hammersmith, farrier, and dealer.—James Cooper, of St. John the Evangelist, Westminster, cooper.—John Lloyd, of Golden-lane, London, brewer.—John Jefferson, of St. Botolph's, Aldersgate, grocer.—Thomas Hyde, late of St. Saviour's, Southwark, fuller.—Joseph Galindo, of Gun-street in Spital-fields, watchmaker, and dealer.—Wm. Budden, late of Southampton, corn-chandler and

baker.—Frederick Bede, late of St. Martin's in the Fields, linen-draper and milliner.—William Sopp, of Southwark, carman and dealer.—John Jones, of Cow-cross, victualler.—John Gilbert, of Thorney-Abbey, in the isle of Ely, shopkeeper.—John Monk, of Mansfield in Nottinghamshire, mercer.—George Drakes, of Kingston upon Hull, linen-draper.—Robert Hawkins of Carshalton, in Surrey, maltster.—Luke Meredith, of Edgware, in Middlesex, brewer.—Christopher M'Lean, of London, merchant.—James Rennie, of the parish of St. George, in Surrey, tobaccoist.—Benjamin Bailey, late of the parish of Stebonheath, otherwise Stepney, in Middlesex, victualler.—John Hill, of little Walsingham, in Norfolk, merchant.—Edward Cotterell, late of Marlborough, innholder.—Alexander Wilson, late of St. Margaret's, Westminster, banker, broker, merchant, and dealer.—Richard Rann, of Birmingham, scrivener.—Lewis Julian, of London, merchant.—Justinian Moss, of Barner, in Hertfordsh. coach-maker.—Maslar Scarr, of Aldersgate-street, hosier.—John Lee, of London, wine-merchant.—Wm. Greenwood, of Sowerby, in Halifax, chapman.—Wm. Bartlett, of Spital fields, dyer.—John Manning, of St. Martin's in the Fields, victualler.—David Kennard, of Southwark, victualler.—John Radwell the elder, of St. Leonard's, Shoreditch, carpenter.—Wm. Oldisworth, of Milk-street, oilman.—Wm. Price, of Great St. Helen's, London, packer.—John Coghill Knapp, late of London, merchant.—Cottrell Hughes, late of Yarm, in Yorkshire, grocer.—Nicholas White, late of St. Paul's Shadwell, apothecary.

A General Bill of all the Christnings and Burials, from Dec. 11, 1750, to Dec. 10, 1751.

Christened	{ Males 7524 }	{ Females 7167 }	14691
Buried	{ Males 10339 }	{ Females 10689 }	21028
Decreased in the burials this year	2699.		
Died under 2 years of age	7483		
Between 2 and 5	1485		
5	10	575	
10	20	588	
20	30	1694	
30	40	2207	
40	50	2214	
50	60	1815	
60	70	1490	
70	80	925	
80	90	461	
90	100	58	

A hundred and one 3. A hundred and two 3. A hundred and three 2. A hundred and five 1. A hundred and six 2. A hundred and eight 1. A hundred and nine 1.

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